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The Case Against the ETU Leaders by Woodrow Wyatt

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Wild Justice by C. H. Rolph

Comments on the Week's News .. 58
Little Man, What Now? J. P. W. Mallalieu 60
A Chance for Local Democracy .. 61
The Case Against the ETU Leaders Woodrow Wyatt 61
London Diary. Critic 64
This England 64
Ting-Ling. Reginald Reynolds 65
Wild Justice. C. H. Rolph 65
Birth Control in China. Joan Robinson 66
Nationalist Strain. C. L. R. James .. 67

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

Applause. Desmond Shawe-Taylor .. 68
The Art of Assassination. John Berger 69
Radio – Maltese Style. Tom Driberg .. 70
On the Knock. William Whitebait .. 71

CORRESPONDENCE

J. Benjamin, Audrey Jupp, Thomas Fox-Pitt, L. C. McClean, J. L. Campbell and Sir Compton Mackenzie, Vernon Bartlett, Ahmed Faiz, Deborah Garman and others, Cyril B. Mills 71

Books in General:
Diogenes in a Frock-coat. John Raymond 74
Winter Spate, Midnight. Norman MacCaig 75

REVIEWS

Last of the Arabists. Paul Johnson .. 75
A Question of Identity. Richard Hoggart 76
New Verse. Edwin Muir 76
New Novels. G. S. Fraser 77
G Men. Walter Allen 78
Two-faced Breast. Maurice Richardson 78
Shorter Reviews 79

Week-end Competition 79
The Chess Board. Assiac 80
City Lights. Taurus 84
Week-end Crossword. Set-square .. 84

Which Road to the Summit?

LIKE Loch Lomond, there is more than one road to a Summit conference. With suspicious unanimity, all the Western leaders have made it quite clear which, in their view, should be taken. The Soviet demand for this conference, they argue, is, in all probability, merely a propaganda move; it does not spring from a genuine will to achieve a settlement. For this reason, it must not be rejected out of hand. Equally, however, the West must not rush headlong into a conference from which no concrete results can be expected, which will perhaps momentarily undermine its will to fight the Cold War by creating an illusion of mutual amiability, thereby ensuring disappointment and an ultimate increase of tension. In the 1955 Geneva talks, they say, the wrong procedure was followed. The heads of state met without proper preparation, and agreed to vague principles; when the time came to translate these principles into practice, at the foreign ministers' conference four months later, it was found that there were no grounds for agreement whatsoever, and the Cold War was resumed with redoubled ferocity. This time, they conclude, the procedure must be reversed.

In one respect at least, there is substance in this argument. The apparent Soviet desire to hold an immediate Summit conference, without a prepared agenda, and – as Mr Bulganin's latest note suggests – attended by a number of 'neutrals', is clearly ill-advised. To hold top-level talks, from which no agreements emerged, and which merely provided the Soviet leaders with a public opportunity to denounce Western colonialism to an approving chorus of neutrals, would almost certainly increase tension and would make serious negotiation impossible for many years. A meeting of heads of state is a supreme diplomatic weapon, which should be invoked sparingly, and only on occasions when it can be used to maximum effect. Obviously, unless there is a clear will on both sides to reach agreement on at least some issues, it is better not to use the weapon at all.

The problem is, therefore, how can this will best be ascertained? The West replies: by a foreign ministers' conference. But this has one supreme disadvantage – it must, to a greater or lesser extent, take place in public. The spectacle of Messrs Dulles, Gromyko, Lloyd and Pineau meeting, in a blaze of publicity, to settle the conference agenda, does not inspire confidence that the preparations will be arranged in the give-and-take atmosphere which is essential if the Summit talks are to succeed, or indeed to be held at all. Far better to settle the agenda, and even draw up working papers, through what are, after all, the normal diplomatic channels: the embassies. The exchange of views could thus be carried out in the greatest detail and, what is more important, in the greatest secrecy. For, if it is objected that the Russians might jeopardise this method by a unilateral publication of the exchanges, the answer is that the West can make it clear, from the start, that any infringement of secrecy will be regarded as evidence that Russia intends to use the Summit talks merely as a propaganda platform.

Finally, the substance of the agenda. At this stage, it is essential that both sides should agree to a self-denying ordinance not to raise subjects, however cherished, on which they are morally certain agreement is not now possible. This category includes, on the Western side, Mr Eisenhower's strange revival of the UN veto issue, and, on the Soviet side, Mr Bulganin's proposal to increase the area of disengagement to Scandinavia and Italy. Free elections in the satellites are equally taboo; so is the withdrawal of US forces from all Europe. There remains, however, the problem which lies at the heart of the present tension: the arms-race. A direct approach, based on mutual policing, may not at present be possible, as the collapse of the UN sub-committee talks suggested. But the Polish 'neutral zone' proposals, which do not threaten the vital military interests of either side, could provide a pilot scheme for great-power disarmament. Similarly, an embargo, or even limitation, of the supply of arms to the Middle East could – without altering the present military balance – constitute a valuable experiment in East-West co-operation and at the same time convert an area of maximum tension into a 'cool zone'. Agreement on these two subjects will not end the Cold War. But it would at least prove that the present drift to destruction is not irreversible.

Comments on the Week's News

Tempers and Temperatures

By kind permission of the Americans, British scientists are about to disclose the secrets of 'Zeta'. In its ultimate significance 'Zeta' is, though less spectacular, of far greater importance to mankind than Sputnik. It can mean the harnessing of the forces of the H-bomb for peaceful uses and a reproduction on earth of the processes by which the sun generates its energy by the building up of hydrogen atoms into helium atoms. The Russians and the Americans have been concentrating on researches to this end, but there is no doubt that the British scientists at Harwell have achieved something which is in advance of either. It does not mean that we are within sight of replacing our fission-stations by fusion-stations but, on a laboratory scale, feasibility has been demonstrated. The process is thermonuclear, which means that enormous temperatures are required to weld hydrogen atoms and sustain a fusion-reaction. Sufficiently high man-made temperatures have so far been possible only in the instant of the fission-bomb detonation of the H-bomb. To have controlled heat of this order might seem almost impossible, but the team of British scientists have succeeded and have produced temperatures of millions of degrees – far higher than anything hitherto attained but still far short of what is required, on an industrial scale, to produce useful energy. The British achievement owes nothing to the Russians or the Americans but is the outcome of independent work which was started by Sir George Thomson ten years ago. Nevertheless the disclosure of these British results has been subjected to an American embargo. It could have been made last October but was delayed by Admiral Lewis Strauss, chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission until US scientists were ready to make a similar announcement. He invoked the declassification agreement which covers the release of atomic secrets – although this had no relevance to 'Zeta' – and many British scientists think we have allowed ourselves to be bullied for the sake of political considerations – chiefly the hope that the McMahon Act will be relaxed.

Resignations in Southern Rhodesia

The resignation of the whole Southern Rhodesian Cabinet – with the exception of the Prime Minister – again clearly exposes the character of the white community in the Federation. Premier Garfield Todd is a paternalistic moderate with a missionary heritage who has recently been publicly threatening the mild Southern Rhodesian African Congress. He is certainly no dangerous liberal in race relations even if he does believe in African trade unions and better wages. Yet the rest of his Cabinet are so convinced that his moderate attitude to the Africans will lose their party the support of white Southern Rhodesians that they have left him out on a limb. The government party in Southern Rhodesia is now a part of Welensky's United Federal Party. Mr Todd and commentators over here would have us believe that his moderation is supported by Sir Roy. In fact the Federal Premier is in much closer sympathy with those who have resigned, and has constantly regarded many of Mr Todd's ideas as dangerous liberalism. The short lesson once more proved by this incident is that the majority of the white community in Central Africa are hostile to any genuine form of African advance, and that the politicians who wish to remain in office cannot afford to flirt with even moderate ideas of racial partnership.

A Bad Appointment

Tory spokesmen and their friends amongst the white settlers constantly complain that colonial politicians look to the Labour Party as representing their interests. If this is so it is largely due to the stupid appointments made by Conservative governments throughout the colonial territories. The latest gaffe of this character is the appointment of Mr Richard Turnbull as the new Governor of Tanganyika. The Conservatives seem incapable of realising that, to be successful, a colonial official must have the confidence of the majority of the population, not simply of a handful of white settlers. Mr Turnbull has been in Kenya for 22 years, was Minister of Defence during the Mau Mau rebellion, and is now Chief Secretary. Any official from the Kenya Administration would be suspect to other Africans, but Mr Turnbull has been unpopular with both Africans and European liberals in Kenya. Yet the situation in Tanganyika is more delicately balanced than that of any other African territory. Africans there are opposed to the maintenance of equal representation between the three races, and to the high qualifications for the franchise. Recently their leader, Julius Nyerere, resigned from the Legislative Council on these issues, and this criticism is supported by three of the four members of the United Nations' Visiting Mission. The first elections in Tanganyika are to take place next September and on their conduct will depend much of the future of this focal territory in multi-racial Africa.

Law Reform Lethargy

It is too commonly said that law reform will never come from the lawyers. Reformist lawyers are and always have been few; but it is to those few, and to them only, that we must look for the kind of informed initiative that can inspire the needed changes. These changes are many: they would affect not only the new tyranny of administrative law and the abuses revealed by the Franks Committee, but also the chaotic law of landlord and tenant, the curious immunity of powerful corporations from some aspects of the law of contract, the state of the divorce laws, the judicial attitude to wills and bequests, the codification of the statutes and common law decisions, the revision of court procedure, and a complete overhaul of the criminal law. All of these are listed for attention in Mr R. S. W. Pollard's Fabian Research Pamphlet *Speed Up Law Reform* (Fabian Society, 3s.). They have been so long neglected, says Mr Pollard, though everyone recognises the urgency of tackling them, because there is no government department responsible for English justice. As the Haldane Committee reported in 1918, the responsibility is shared between the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with some quasi-judicial powers vested rather oddly in various government departments. The Lord Chancellor's department should alone be responsible, but it should be answerable to the House of Commons: Mr Pollard thinks, as Mr Gerald Gardiner, QC, has long advocated, that there should be a Vice-Chancellor with a seat in the Commons, who would be the administrative head of a department specifically charged with the duty of law reform. Then, in the Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor himself would be able to ensure that law reform had its proper place in the queue of bills each session, and parliament would come to expect law reform bills every year.

Transport Peace in the Balance

Both the London busmen's and the railway workers' disputes advanced a stage this week. The three railway unions again re-stated their case for an advance, re-inforced as they did so by a further rise of one point in the cost-of-living index. This time they were arguing their claims for the Railway Staff National Council – the second stage in the national procedure for the negotiation of the railways; and Sir John Benstead promised a considered reply on 24 January. Thereafter, failing agreement, the matter will be referred to the Railway Staff National Tribunal, which has power to issue an award, but not to bind the parties. Meanwhile, the busmen's negotiating committee was agreeing by a large majority, but against some opposition, to recommend that its wage claim should be referred for report to a Committee of Conciliation, appointed by the Ministry of Labour – a body which would be entitled only to try to bring the parties together, not to issue an award. The proposal to refer the dispute to arbitration has already been rejected both by the negotiating committee and by the busmen's delegate conference. The proposal to invoke the help of a Conciliation Committee has still to be approved by the busmen's delegates, who are meeting on Friday; but it looks as if this agreement is likely to be given. The dispute is by no means settled yet; but the readiness of a negotiating committee to accept the conciliation indicates the growth of sentiment against strike action except in the last resort; and observers think there is now a chance of an agreed settlement.

Donor Babies

If Dr Fisher were a politician and not an archbishop, one might have been tempted to think that his remarks about AID were prompted by a desire to offset his admirably liberal attitude to the Wolfenden Report. It is hard to believe that he can seriously want to turn this practice into a new crime, and his suggestion that the facts of any birth from AID should be registered completely defeats its object. Surely an archbishop should rather be thinking in terms of increasing the happiness of homes where it has been discovered that the husband is sterile. Hundreds of husbands do nowadays consent to AID, once it is clinically proved, usually to their astonishment and chagrin, that they are themselves unable to be fathers. The results, it seems, are often as happy both for husband and wife as they are in the case of legal adoption. The Archbishop might however have been reasonably disturbed by the judgment of the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, which decided that AID without the husband's consent is not cause for divorce. There seems no good reason why, with the proper precautions usually insisted on by AID doctors, husband and wife should not agree to have a child by artificial insemination. But a husband who has a child fathered on him without his consent has a serious grievance.

News from Our Own Correspondents

Washington

Sound and Fury

Our Washington Correspondent writes: To enthusiastic supporters of President Eisenhower, like the New York *Herald Tribune*, his State of the Union message revealed him in 'his finest hour'. David Lawrence, an oddity even among columnists, proclaimed it 'perhaps the greatest state paper of modern times'. But even those members of Congress who have least regard for Ike as President took the occasion of his appearance on Capitol Hill to testify to their personal regard for him as a man of good will in an era not quite brimming over with that attractive commodity. In this sense the speech was a personal triumph for the President, enforced perhaps by the sense that a greater effort at solidity was being made now, at the low point of his political career, than in any of his previous messages to Congress.

Ironically enough, however, this very effort to reassert White House leadership promises to involve the President in the stiffest battle he has yet had with Congress, where feeling has grown considerably in the past few months that the executive branch today simply doesn't have what the times require and that it is up to the legislators to fill the void. A sharp sense of this impending struggle was obvious on both sides. Appreciating, belatedly, the popular demand for a strong, clear lead in a time of troubles, the White House staff drew on its best sources of aid and came up with the most detailed and specific view of its responsibilities it has yet had to offer. On the Capitol side, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson took the unique step of making what amounted to his own State of the Union message 48 hours in advance of the President's.

In both cases the speeches could only be accepted as first steps, proving little in themselves but a desire at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue to assume a leadership that has lately gone begging. It was all very well for the President to say of the fantastic rivalries among the armed services that 'America wants them stopped', but as for ways of stopping them he had to admit that his plans were not 'finalized' (a contribution to the language not made by the King James Bible). How many valuable generals like Gavin will have to leave before they are 'finalized' remains to be seen. In the same way the President proclaimed that 'The only answer to a regime that wages total cold war is to wage total peace'. But on this transcendently important point his proposals (economic aid, reciprocal trade, and a drive on disease) were laudable without being remotely adequate.

On the other hand, Senator Johnson's formula for leadership was bold and it conveyed the sense of urgency that the President's lacked. Unfortunately the accent was overwhelmingly on national power, the narrowness of the philosophy finding compensation only in the grandioseness of the military concept. Never mind your long-range missiles, Johnson said in effect. The big objective is the ultimate position of strength – 'the position of total control over earth that lies somewhere out in space'. It was a perfect opening for the opposition to exploit. Representative Clare Hoffman, an unreconstructed follower of McKinley, suggested that Johnson seemed to be trying to 'play God' and would do well to remember the fate of those presumptuous ones who worked on the Tower of Babel.

Privately Johnson conveys the idea that his emphasis is tactical, that his immediate objective is to promote the sense of urgency that the state of the world demands, and that his long-range aim is to build unity around the one issue that can readily be understood – the need to restore America's position of strength, both in fact and in the eyes of the world. The hope of the innocent bystander is that in this battle for leadership Johnson will force the Administration to raise its sights, while the Administration, not to mention his fellow-Democrats in Congress, will bring Johnson a little closer to earth.

ROBERT BENDINER

Moscow

Mexico to the Rescue

Our Moscow Correspondent writes: When David Siqueiros, the well-known Mexican revolutionary painter, addressed his open letter to Soviet artists two years ago, the Academy ignored it. Its author, who inquired some months later why it had not been published, was informed that the text had been 'lost'. But when the eminent artist arrived in Moscow a fortnight ago, he received a pressing invitation to address the Academy; and on this occasion three representatives of the party Central Committee were present. Since then the party has taken an active part in discussions of ways of broadening the current narrow interpretation of Socialist realism by using the experience of the Mexican school. Soviet artists are to visit Mexico to study mural painting; Siqueiros himself will probably be commissioned to paint in the Soviet Union; and there is talk of launching a multi-lingual magazine.

In allying itself with the Mexicans against the Soviet academicians, the party has abandoned none of its positions of principle. Siqueiros and his friends are as determined as Krushchev himself that painting should have an ideological tendency (the Mexican is a Communist of over 30 years standing); and they maintain that to criticise contemporary Soviet art from the standpoint of the *Ecole de Paris* is an ineffective way of trying to correct its mistakes. Their own standpoint is that of the primitives of a Soviet era, an era that calls for artists of civic spirit painting for the public. Thus they approve of the monumentalism, the sense of composition and the historical spirit of most Soviet painting.

Siqueiros's main criticisms of Soviet painting today are that it suffers from an academism which denationalises and depersonalises art no less than does the formalism of Paris; that it is hidebound by a rigid interpretation of realism ('. . . a persistence of obsolete realist styles, of styles of Yankee commercial realism of the beginning of the century'); and that it carries out no experiment in new materials or forms ('Neither the forms of realism nor its means of expression are fixed').

These opinions are widely held by the Soviet art-loving public. A current joke about the vast jubilee art exhibition sums up current feelings about the depersonalising of painting. 'It's not the sort of thing I like,' a foreign visitor to the exhibition says, 'but one has to give credit to an artist for painting so many pictures.' It may be assumed that the party's preoccupations are at least partly caused by the tone of the comments on the slips of paper which visitors to the exhibition are invited to place in a row of urns near the exit.

Fleet Street

Who's Serious?

It is sometimes claimed – indeed *The Times* has from time to time devoted several leading articles to the subject – that the press is now sharply divided into two groups. On the one hand there are those serious organs of information and opinion on which readers can rely to give them guidance on all important issues of public policy, and on the other there are the popular newspapers which are in the main to be regarded as no more than a branch of the newspaper industry. If this is so, one thing would seem to follow from it: that however much the popular press may fail the reader at times of crises *The Times* and its colleagues in serious journalism will always be there with a considered judgment to guide him. Now if there is one issue which concerns public opinion more deeply at this moment than any other – as all the public opinion polls show – it is the H-bomb and the case for summit talks. President Eisenhower's reply to Marshal Bulganin therefore seemed to me to provide an obvious opportunity to test out the claim that only those who read the 'serious' papers are in a position to benefit from the carefully considered expression of editorial wisdom on the greatest issues. But I have to report that although practically the entire popular-national press devoted leading articles to President Eisenhower's response to the Bulganin note – the *Daily Sketch* was the only exception – neither *The Times* nor the *Daily Telegraph* regarded it as a proper subject for leader comment either on the day immediately following its publication or the following day.

Readers of *The Times* were able on Monday to learn that paper's views on Southern Rhodesia, middle-class scholarships, nurses' overtime, Sheikh Abdullah and a boat belonging to the Shoreditch Sea Cadet Unit which has never put to sea. But not one word was offered to them in the way of editorial judgment on the issue which most concerns them. Came Tuesday and another 24 hours for *The Times*' leader writers to make up their minds. But although they had many interesting things to say on a number of matters there was still no word of what Britain's premier newspaper thinks of President Eisenhower's response to the Russian approach. Nor were readers of the *Daily Telegraph* better placed. On Monday the *Telegraph* was much concerned – and quite properly – with Mr Macmillan's visit to India, with National Savings and with 'Zeta, the latest marvel from Harwell'. But not one thought had it to transmit to its readers, then or the next day, on the American attitude to Summit Talks. The serious newspaper reader had to rely – as is so frequently the case – on the *Manchester Guardian*.

None of the popular papers – except the *Sketch* – failed in this way. They regarded the Eisenhower statement as the most important news of the day and as a fit subject for comment. And they all, it is interesting to note, spoke with very much the same voice. 'A Chance Missed,' said the *Mail*, accusing the President of simply reiterating the Western position. 'Getting nowhere,' said the *Herald*, declaring that he had simply restated the old issues that have divided the world for years. The *Express*, heading its leader 'The People Want Peace', attacked a policy 'which' is constantly finding impediments', and declared that the public

would not be satisfied with statements that the Russians must first of all demonstrate a sincere desire for peace. The *News Chronicle* found that he was 'tackling the problem the wrong way round'. The *Mirror* waited until Tuesday and then came out loud and clear with a leader in bold black type declaring 'Everybody Argues. Nobody Talks' and urging Macmillan to fly to Moscow. Can it possibly be that the popular press has its finger more firmly on the pulse of public opinion than its eminent contemporaries?

Unanimity seems to be the fashion this week. One voice on Eisenhower. Practically one voice on Annigoni and Princess Margaret. 'The Mona Lisa Princess', headlined the *Mail* across eight columns – and Mona Lisa was the label that popped up somewhere or other in most of the others. Big news this, requiring a reproduction five columns wide by over a foot deep in both the *Express* and the *Mail*, most of the front and back pages of the *Mirror* and more or less the same treatment in the *Sketch*—'Princess Margaret in Mona Lisa White . . . inscrutable . . . a woman with hidden depths'. Only the *Herald* was out of step. For some reason of its own it decided that out of all the news what mattered most was that Sarah Churchill had had a spot of trouble with the Los Angeles police. Courteously headlining this across seven columns, 'Sir Winston's daughter charged with Being Drunk in Los Angeles', it devoted altogether just over five columns to the subject including two three-column pictures each half a foot deep. On the Annigoni portrait the *Express*, I thought, did the neatest job and one wholly in line with the rest of its recent technique in dealing with members of the Royal family. A column was devoted to describing, with illustrations, the alterations to the original portrait required by the Princess: the removal of a kiss curl here, a wisp of hair there and the painting out of an 'almost imperceptible piece of chemise' to make everything more 'smooth, sleek and sophisticated' – less like a human being in fact. I tend, myself, to agree with the *Daily Telegraph's* judgment that 'one can only hope that future generations will not be tempted either to judge Princess Margaret or 20th-century painting in England by this portrait'. But if the Royal family wants Annigoni to paint its portraits, need it mind that they should be even less like recognisable human beings than the painter intended? A kiss curl surely would have been a welcome relief – and very good public relations for the Princess.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS

Little Man, What Now?

MR. PETER THORNEYCROFT'S personal statement to his constituents this week was most astute. He proclaimed complete loyalty to his party and to the government; yet he did his late colleagues the maximum possible damage, including the repetition of the word 'flinch' which *The Times* had applied contemptuously to the Prime Minister. He disclaimed any intention of gathering to himself 'some body of revolt in the Conservative Party'; yet in defined opposition to the present leadership, he expressed the dominant mood.

As a result a man who, a few weeks ago, because of his ineptitude over the Bank Rate increase, was a liability, has become the darling of the most powerful and of the most active members of his party outside Parliament.

The question now is whether this has real significance in practical politics. If a poll could be taken in the secret hearts of Conservative MPs I think that a huge majority would back Thorneycroft. Even though they dislike resignations and still do not know the details of what was at issue, they would agree in general that it is right to cut government expenditure more rather than less and that it is right to put the stability of the pound before the maintenance either of the Welfare State or even of present defence expenditure.

But what is right is not necessarily electorally sensible. Therein lies the dilemma which has faced the Conservative government almost since it took office in 1951. It dare not tackle inflation by raising taxation, for that would infuriate its supporters. It will not adopt physical controls because they smack of Socialism.

There remains only Bank Rate, the investment programme of nationalised industries and government expenditure. But Bank Rate, though it hampers local authorities and smaller businesses, hardly touches the biggest industrial spenders who finance expansions out of their own resources. There are, too, limits, forcibly expressed to the Cabinet by Lord Mills, on the cuts which can be made in nationalised investment without threatening our industrial future. As for cuts in government spending, there was always the risk that, if carried too far in the welfare field these would lead to new wage demands, industrial war and electoral defeat; and now there is the additional complication that Mr Duncan Sandys, after hoping to cut defence expenditure by concentration on atomic weapons, finds that these weapons cost more than he thought.

So, though every member of the Government is probably as enthusiastic as Thorneycroft now professes himself to be for tough deflation, some feel that such a policy is electorally inexpedient and others that it is practically impossible. Thorneycroft's stand may therefore have little effect on government. It will continue to compromise and, adopting Mr Micawber's habits if not his economic theories, will wait for something to turn up—a sharp and persistent change in the terms of trade for example.

But I also predict that, unless such a windfall drops into their laps, this continuing compromise will lose the government the next election by a heavy margin, not through any big swing to Labour, but through mass abstentions by their own frustrated and exasperated supporters. These supporters have been simmering for some time. Now that Thorneycroft has openly expressed their feelings, they may come to the boil.

Can Thorneycroft have calculated that after electoral defeat both Macmillan and Butler will be swept away and that he himself will stand out in front as the strong man of Tory revival? But crystal gazing has gone far enough. I will only reflect that two men, stronger in both intellect and in character than he, will continue to face him. One is Macleod. The other is Sandys.

J. P. W. MALLALIEU

A Chance for Local Democracy

WHAT is to happen to the New Towns? Ten years after this imaginative project was started some 15 towns are moving towards completion. For all the difficulties that they have had to face, they have become thriving communities. More than 230,000 people have found homes in them; some 300 new factories and 118 new schools have been built; and they are proving a better investment, both socially and as value for money, than any other part of the housing programme. Where they have fallen short, moreover, the fault is due mainly to successive economy measures. Deficiencies in design and amenities, like the high rents most tenants must pay, are due to dear money and Whitehall's insistence on reduced standards. The New Towns have been a successful experiment, and each year adds more proof that they are the most sensible means of dealing with the problems of urban congestion. Yet this government has no intention of launching any more; and while it has not sold them off to private speculators, as some feared in 1951, it is preparing new legislation which will change fundamentally the intention of the 1946 Act.

It should not be necessary to defend the New Town principle or to argue the case for moving on from the 'experimental' group to a larger programme. There is no other way—for the Town Development Act rests on similar assumptions—in which the surplus population of the big cities can be moved out in an orderly manner into properly planned communities. Nor is there any other effective method of stopping the continuing sprawl of these cities into what is left of the countryside at their fringes. And, finally, there is no other way in which both these problems can be tackled so cheaply: the New Towns, even now, are beginning to pay their way.

There are, therefore, very good reasons why a substantial part of the public housing programme—and even part of the private development—should be directed towards New Towns. But it now seems that the original plans will be allowed to run out without any additions—a foolish waste, both of the lessons learnt in the 15 towns now under way, and of the experience of the corporation staffs and of the contractors responsible for planning, building and administering them. It would be bad enough if this were simply Tory policy, liable to be reversed after the next election. But for some strange reason the Labour Party seems equally lukewarm.

It may be, of course, that Labour's housing policy is shaped by people with long experience of local government. Naturally, they think more in terms of helping the multitude of local housing authorities clear off their waiting lists than of starting new projects outside the jurisdiction of individual councils. But it is clear that this method is no solution at all in the big urban areas, which have now run short of sites and, if they redevelop blighted areas, cannot find room for all the displaced families. The only alternative to sprawl is the New Town and the Expanded Town, and the development corporation is a proved and satisfactory means of planning and building such new communities.

The Labour Party, moreover, has never come to a satisfactory decision about the future ownership of the New Towns. The 1946 Act, it is true, envisaged that the properties would eventually pass into the hands of the appropriate local council. But the Act did not define the moment, the manner, or the terms of the transfer. For all its intention of socialising rented property the Labour Party has never offered a definition to fill that gap. Even in Labour circles where this problem has been discussed there has been a sharp division of opinion between those who wish the Treasury to reap a profit on the investment, and those who believe that any surplus should go to the community concerned.

The legislation which the government is now preparing will put an end to this debate. For it has decided that there will be no wholesale transfer of assets from the development corporations to the local councils. There is, instead, to be a special agency which will hold and manage the housing and factory properties. But it is not yet clear what powers, or even what form, will be given to this agency: the government, indeed, has made no effective public case for this alteration in the 1946 Act, although the onus of proof clearly rests with it.

The case for retaining the original provisions of the Act has just been well put in a memorandum by the Basildon UDC. It points out from experience that the social burden of creating a New Town has fallen upon the people who have moved into it, and the local councils which have had to provide new services. There is no reason why the Treasury should seek to get back more than is usually secured from loans to local authorities – capital and interest repayment. Any surplus should be applied to the provision of amenities and the reduction of the prevailing high rents and rates. There is no reason, moreover, why local authorities should not be competent to manage estates of this size, and single ownership would certainly be more economic. But it should not be left to an urban district council to argue this case. It is a matter that bears directly upon Labour's planning and housing policy, and it is time that the Labour Party stopped regarding the New Towns as an interesting but anomalous legacy of the Attlee era.

The Case Against the ETU Leaders

TRADE union loyalty is healthy and right. Without it the trade unions would never have become an Estate of the Realm able to win the workers at least part of their dues from the employers. So it is understandable that any criticism of the way in which a union is conducted should come up against the instinctive resentment of those who feel that exposure of weaknesses may be damaging to the trade union movement as a whole. Certainly criticism should not be made lightly, particularly by those who believe, as I do, that the trade union movement is the most remarkable force for good that has been established in Britain in the 20th century.

But if a union falls into the hands of a small group, corrupted by power, determined to conceal from rank-and-file members the undemocratic methods by which it maintains that power, it can only be harmful to the trade union movement to pretend that such a situation does not exist. Nothing could be more damaging to the cause of trade unionism in Britain than a general belief that the Left is willing to overlook corruption in a trade union simply because it is a trade union. And often the only way that members can discover what is happening in their own union is if somebody outside publishes the facts. That is the case with the ETU.

Defenders of the ETU leadership complain, often sincerely, of outside interference. What they forget, or perhaps do not know, is that there has been outside interference in the affairs of the ETU ever since the war. It has never been denied, although stated by myself and others, that the Communist Party has a special advisory committee for the ETU which meets every month. It is this special advisory committee, and not the ETU executive, which lays down the policy to be followed by the ETU. The Communist members of the ETU executive council are instructed to use their majority on the executive to implement the decisions of the Communist Party. So it does not lie with any Communist member of the executive council of the ETU to complain about outside interference. More than that, the advisory committee decides which candidates shall be run for the various offices in the union which are voted on nationally by members. It has an elaborate system of nominations co-ordinated at the centre. Communist Party members are instructed whom to nominate at their local ETU branches.

The importance of this is that the great majority of the rank-and-file members of the ETU, like other unions, have neither the time nor the inclination to study in detail the qualifications and politics of the candidates in the many elections in which they are called upon to vote each year. If a member does bother to vote he is naturally impressed by a candidate against whose name the most branch nominations appear – particularly if his own branch is one of the nominators. He thinks it must mean that the candidate is well known for efficiency. He does not know that the nominations have been carefully engineered by the Communist Party exercising outside pressure on his union.

Take one example – the election of nine delegates to the Trades Union Congress in 1955. Although it is impossible for branches separated by hundreds of miles to know anything about ETU members who rarely move out of their own areas, the same Communist-supported candidate popped up all over the place. Branches as far apart as Pontypridd in South Wales and Hornchurch in Essex put forward the same candidates from Trafford Park in Manchester, Willesden, South West London, Ruislip, West London, Port Talbot, Dewsbury, Nottingham and Edinburgh Central. That is how at the 1955 Trades Union Congress all the nine rank-and-file delegates from the ETU carried the approval of the Communist Party.

The manipulation of elections does not stop at the careful outside organisation of the nominations. The Communists also find it necessary to cook the votes. The system of voting for national officers in the ETU is that ballot papers are sent to the secretaries of local branches who have previously indented for them on the basis of the number of members who are qualified, by not being 13 weeks in arrears with their contributions, at the time of indenting. The assumption appears to be that the same number will be entitled to vote when the actual elections take place two or three months later – although this is probably never so.

The secretaries post the ballot papers to the members of their branches. (Sometimes there are 12 or more elections for various offices on which a member has to decide at one time.) An envelope is enclosed in which the ballot paper is supposed to be returned to the branch. The method of returning the ballot paper is either by putting a

3d stamp on the envelope and sending it through the post, by handing it to a shop steward, or by handing it in personally at a branch meeting. The votes are counted in the branches by two rank-and-file scrutineers in the presence of the branch president and secretary. Counting takes place at the branch but it can begin an hour before the meeting. At the conclusion of the count all that has to be done is the filling in of the form showing how many votes each candidate got. The number of those who voted should be declared at the end of the meeting (but often is not) and entered in the branch minutes. The secretary is charged with the responsibility of dispatching the return to head office, where the total votes are added up.

It is easy for an official who is a Communist or a fellow-traveller, or indeed anyone else who is so minded, to fill in the votes in any way he likes – and no questions asked – provided he has access to the forms. Once the branch meeting has started the president and secretary are concerned with conducting that and may not be able to watch closely the counting of the votes. Consequently not even the connivance or complaisance of all the officials concerned is required when returns are falsified.

Falsification may be done in several ways. Many rank-and-file members of the ETU, as in other unions, do not even know or care when an election is taking place. Many Communist and fellow-travelling branch secretaries know how to take advantage of this apathy. Some send out only a proportion of the ballot papers trying to ensure that only those members found to take an interest in trade union proceedings get one. They depend on the rest never hearing about the election. This makes falsification less trouble.

If anyone who has not received a ballot paper asks why, there is a ready answer. 'It must have been lost in the post'; or 'It must be some clerical mistake. I ticked you off as having been sent one'.

Sometimes the ballot papers that have not been sent out are filled in and opened up on the counting table to give verisimilitude. Sometimes the secretary or some other official simply alters the return before it is posted. Say the desired candidate has got 63 votes and the undesired candidate has got 75. It is simple to convert the 63 into 363 before posting the return. Again, it has been known for a large number of ballot papers mysteriously to be posted on the same day, in roughly the same area, and supporting one candidate by an overwhelming majority.

As an illustration of how the process works, a series of three elections from December 1947 to September 1948 is of interest. In December 1947 Mr Byrne, an official from the ETU in Scotland, opposed the Communist nominee, the late Mr Stevens, for the post of general secretary. Mr Byrne in his election address pointed out that he was a member of the Labour Party and suggested that the time had come to end Communist domination of the union as all but a few of its members supported the Labour Party and not the Communist Party. Mr Byrne was little known outside Scotland and, according to the official figures, did not win. But the size of his vote startled the Communists. At once the Communist-dominated executive council passed a resolution that in future no candidate for full-time national office should be allowed to mention his politics. And, not content with that, another resolution was carried that 'candidates be instructed to submit their election addresses to the head office' before they were sent out.

But Mr Byrne was not completely stifled. He stood again in June 1948 for the post of assistant general secretary. Because of the previous election he was by this time better known. There were three candidates: Mr Byrne; Mr Frank Haxell, a Communist; and a Mr Lowden. Mr Byrne got 27,587 votes; Mr Haxell just over 25,000 votes. But the third candidate, Mr Lowden, got just enough votes to make the total of his own and Mr Haxell's votes exceed those of Mr Byrne by 229. Consequently a second ballot was called for between Mr Byrne and Mr Haxell. It was held in September 1948 and Mr Haxell got 33,399 votes and Mr Byrne 28,732.

To achieve this result 32 Communist-influenced branches had stepped up their total poll between December 1947 and September 1948 from 5,287 to 13,715. In December 1947, 26 per cent. of the members on the books (whether qualified to vote or not) of those 32 branches voted. In June 1948 the figure had risen to 53 per cent. and in September 1948 to 69 per cent. This is quite unheard of in trade union elections where, unfortunately, apathy abounds. Before the Communists secured control of the ETU the average voting figure for national offices in the union was around 10 per cent. Even in the election of December 1947 the national average was only 19 per cent. of the total membership. By the time of the second ballot for the assistant general secretaryship in December 1948, when Mr Haxell was officially returned as the winner, the national voting had mysteriously increased, in nine months, from 19 per cent. to 34 per cent. of the total membership. The 32 Communist-influenced branches had done remarkably well to achieve 69 per cent. voting as against the amazingly high national average of 34 per cent.

But 11 of those 32 branches had done even better. They had managed to vote more members than were actually entitled to vote. In October 1948 the executive council published its estimate of the financial membership of each branch as at September 1948. Allowing for a slight marginal error either way, this gives the number of members in each branch entitled to vote in September. They are the executive council's figures – not mine. It is their own estimate. Quite apart from these figures, it is well known that in any branch of approximately 700 members in the ETU there will always be something between 100 and 200 members not entitled to vote because their contributions are in arrears of 13 weeks.

Column Six of the table below shows the percentage of the members on the books of each of these 11 branches (as set out in Column Four) who apparently voted in the second ballot for the assistant general secretaryship in September 1948. Column Five shows the estimate of the actual financial membership in September 1948 of each branch as published by the executive council in October 1948. Even supposing that all the members on the books had been entitled to vote, the voting would have been remarkable enough; but when Column Five is compared with Column Three it will be seen that these 11 branches actually had the effrontery to vote in excess of the numbers entitled to vote – indicating falsification on a wide scale.

(But suppose that in these 11 branches none of the members whose names were on the books was in arrears and all were entitled to vote. Seven would still have voted over 90 per cent. – quite incredible for a trade union election when you consider that the publicity and excitement of the last parliamentary general election only produced a national poll of 76.8 per cent.)

The September 1948 election was the election by which Mr Frank Haxell became assistant general secretary, the stepping stone to the post of general secretary which he now holds. Mr Haxell is the strong man of the Communist leadership in the ETU. It must have been obvious to the members of the executive council that the voting figures returned by those branches, which resulted in Mr Haxell's victory, were absurd. Yet none of the branches was disqualified and nor was there the slightest attempt on the part of the executive council to make any investigation, although it was their duty to do so. It would be wearisome to go on with figures showing how Communist victories have been assured in other important elections for national office – such as the defeat of Mr Byrne for the assistant general secretaryship by the Communist, Mr McLennan, in September 1955. In that election, too, astonishing increases in votes over the normal were recorded by Communist-influenced branches to ensure the return of the Communist candidate. They are a feature of the Communist control of the ETU.

To mention another example, there are four branches in the Liverpool area – Liverpool Central, Liverpool South, Liverpool Station Engineers, and Bootle, which usually vote a total of around 350 between them. They did so in

Branch	1. Ballot General Secy. December 1947 Byrne	1. Ballot General Secy. December 1947 Stevens (C.P.)	2. Ballot Asst. Gen. Secy. June 1948 Byrne	2. Ballot Asst. Gen. Secy. June 1948 Haxell (C.P.)	2. Ballot Asst. Gen. Secy. June 1948 Lowden	3. Ballot Asst. Gen. Secy. Sept. 1948 Byrne	3. Ballot Asst. Gen. Secy. Sept. 1948 Haxell (C.P.)	4. Sept. 1948 Book Record Branch Membership	5. Sept. 1948 Policy Conference Membership	6. Percentage Vote (of total on books) General Secretary ballot	6. Asst. Gen. Sec. 1st ballot	6. Asst. Gen. Sec. 2nd ballot
Blackpool	4	284	1	595	—	5	695	712	559	40	84	98
Leyland	3	28	9	144	—	7	146	160	150	19	95	95
Liverpool South ..	17	94	8	365	4	5	353	423	342	26	89	85
Lowestoft	—	106	4	150	—	4	191	218	166	48	70	89
Oldham No. 1	—	—	35	291	7	3	450	494	330	—	68	92
Shirley	6	63	14	111	2	6	184	195	173	35	65	97
Worksop	—	—	2	205	1	2	238	250	134	—	83	96
London Stat. E.11 ..	22	133	27	615	6	41	458	935	487	16	69	53
Peckham	3	158	6	298	—	2	299	337	291	47	90	89
Park Royal	1	292	3	395	2	7	464	491	363	60	81	96
Dorking	9	86	15	207	2	20	189	206	206	41	108	101

March 1957. But in June 1957 a Mr Turner, an unpopular Communist area official, was strongly challenged for his post by a non-Communist. The voting in those four branches shot up ludicrously to 1,726, overwhelmingly in favour of the Communist candidate. There was no investigation or disqualification of those ballots although the very absurdity of them should have compelled the executive to inquire into them.

Members have not previously been aware of all this because they have not bothered to demand that the voting figures of their branches, which are published some months later in the confidential executive council minutes, should be read out at their branch meeting. If they had, some members would no doubt have been agitating much earlier, although it is difficult to get the cumbrous appeals machinery into operation – particularly as one branch is not allowed to circularise another.

It is true, though, that for various technical reasons branches' votes have from time to time been disqualified by the executive council. Maybe the returns have arrived late at head office, or the branch secretary failed to sign the scrutineers' form, or the number of members entitled to vote was not stated on the form. But in the recent election in Division No. Nine for a seat on the executive council a determined attempt was made at the outset by the executive to disqualify votes from branches known to be supporting the non-Communist candidate. Unprecedented action was taken by the executive to this end. Branches likely to support the non-Communist Mr Cannon suddenly found themselves visited on the night of the vote counting by Communist observers from other branches anxious to find some flaw in the proceedings which could be reported to head office with the aim of having the votes invalidated. One method of disqualification used was the technicality that the branch scrutineers ought to have been appointed at a previous meeting to the one at which the votes were actually counted, instead of on the night itself. This rule originated as a permissive rule allowing branches to appoint scrutineers at a previous meeting so that if they wished they could begin their work of counting the votes an hour before the meeting began on the evening on which the votes were to be counted. The executive council have interpreted this rule to mean that branches *must* do this instead of *may* do this. They operated this interpretation largely against branches supporting Mr Cannon, although the practice of appointing scrutineers on the night of the vote-counting is widespread. Although the executive, on the insistence of a rank-and-file member, reluctantly disqualified one branch supporting the C.P. candidate on this technicality, other branches supporting the C.P. candidate, and equally in error, were not disqualified. Indeed, Mr Rolls of Chatham was brazen enough to sign the national scrutineers' return invalidating many branches' votes in Division No. Nine for electing their scrutineers at the quarterly meeting despite the fact that he was present at his own branch quarterly meeting when the same thing occurred. Yet the votes from the Chatham branch (not in Division No. Nine) were not invalidated.

There are two branches at Reading – Reading and Reading Supply. Reading voted 50 for Cannon and 12 for Frazer, the Communist. Its votes were invalidated on the technical point of appointing the scrutineers on the wrong night. Reading Supply voted 80 for Cannon and 137 for Frazer. Its return was sent in two days late – a more important breach of the rules – but was not invalidated. (That in disqualifying pro-Cannon branches for not appointing the scrutineers at the meeting previous to vote-counting, the ETU leadership was seizing on a technical triviality, is established now beyond doubt. At the recent rules revision conference, the wording of the rule has been altered to make it clear that branches CAN do what the pro-Cannon branches in Division No. Nine were disqualified for doing!)

That was the pattern of events in the September election for Division No. Nine. Ruthless disqualification of non-Communist branches – acceptance of breaches of rule from branches supporting the Communist candidate. The affair of Mitcham and L.S.E.14 is too well known to go over again. Suffice it to say that the final grounds of disqualification given by the executive council are that more members voted than were entitled to vote. Mr Haxell states, for instance, that at Mitcham only 385 were really qualified to vote although the return showed that 410 had voted for Mr Cannon and 35 for the Communist candidate. The secretary of the branch and branch members who have seen the books are satisfied that in fact over 1,000 were entitled to vote and that the grounds for disqualification were fallacious. It was a high vote because the members are mostly concentrated at two factories and Mr Cannon was well known to a number of the shop stewards who had attended the ETU school at Esher when he was its head.

In every election in the ETU, owing to the complicated rules, it would be easy to disqualify perhaps as many as half the branches if that were the aim. Never before has this been done in such a way as to weight the odds so heavily against the non-Communist candidate. It was done on this occasion because if Mr Cannon had been elected he would have had the right to sit on a sub-executive of five which runs the affairs of the union in between the monthly meetings of the executive council. Previously all five members had been Communists. If Mr Cannon, an ex-Communist, had been elected, Communist control of the ETU would have been diminished because the decisions of the sub-executive have to be unanimous – Mr Cannon, as a previous member, in Communist days, of the executive council, would have made a very dangerous opponent to the Communist leadership: it would have been impossible to have operated Communist Party control of the union so easily because Mr Cannon knows all the tricks. However, at the recent rules revision conference the executive has had the composition of the sub-executive altered so that if Mr Cannon should somehow get on to the executive council for Division No. Nine that seat will no longer carry an automatic right to sit on the sub-executive.

It may be said why does all this matter? Don't the Communist leaders do a good trade union job? Certainly, they strike dramatic class-war postures. But this is not the whole point. Even if the Communist leaders are considered efficient opponents of the employers it cannot be right that elections should be falsified in order to make sure that Communist control continues. Nor can it be right that a great trade union of nearly a quarter of a million key workers should be controlled, not by its executive council, but by the Communist Party, which may at any time decide to use that union for political objects, not shared by the union membership, and not for trade union purposes.

There is so much opportunity for fiddling, unhesitatingly used in the past, that it may never be known for certain how the famous Division No. Nine really did vote in September 1957. But it is quite within the power of the executive council to order a new election and fairness demands that they should do so. They themselves have been guilty of breaches of rules – to mention only two:

1. The sending of union officers at union expense, and using union cars, to canvass support in the branches for the Communist candidate.

2. Not calling the national scrutineers together until 17 October, 20 days after the close of the ballot, whereas the rules lay down that the national scrutineers should report the result in writing to the executive council within 14 days of the close of the ballot.

If the executive does not order a new election for Division No. Nine either before or after the appeals procedure has been completed, it will be a scandal which may have far reaching effects outside the union. The TUC may feel that its powers under Rule 13 to investigate 'the conduct of any affiliated organisation on the ground that the activities of such organisation are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress' are not strong enough to allow of a really effective inquiry. In that case the government might set up a tribunal. This could be an unfortunate precedent for governmental interference in the trade unions. The only certain ways this can be avoided are if ETU members, now that they are better informed, overwhelmingly demand a new election (and there are signs that they may do this) or if the executive council decides on a new election forthwith. Unfortunately it seems likely that the executive council is trying to play for time by spinning out the appeals machinery which could take the whole of 1958 before a successful appeal could result in a special policy conference or a national ballot to decide on whether there should be a new election. By the time that a new election could then take place the disputed seat would have been occupied for more than half the term of office.

For instance, branches cannot appeal against the executive council's acceptance of the returns in the election in Division No. Nine until the relevant executive council minutes have been published to branches. Under normal practice this would have happened about mid-November. But branches had still not received the minutes by 14 January although on 13 December (they were already about a month late) Mr Haxell promised they would be out in two to three weeks.

It will be a tough fight for rank-and-file members of the ETU who, like the great majority of the branch officials and officers, want their union's affairs to be conducted honestly. Fiddling of votes has been in less than 10 per cent of the 6-700 branches – all that is needed to decide an election. Those who are now in revolt against this suddenly find themselves in the front line against the Communist methods of seizing and maintaining power in the trade unions that have worked so well in Czechoslovakia and other eastern European countries. If democratic Socialists do not win in the ETU the same pattern could be repeated in other unions. If it happens in enough of them the trade union vote at Labour Party conferences could be controlled by the Communist Party to decide Labour Party policy.

WOODROW WYATT

NEXT WEEK

Malcolm Muggeridge

writes the London Diary

R. H. S. Crossman

reports from Prague and Warsaw

London Diary

I SUSPECT that Kennan's broadcasts have made more impact on thinking Americans than we have realised here. That is my reading of Acheson's angry and somewhat insulting denial that Mr Kennan in any way speaks for the Democratic Party. Why should Mr Acheson be so anxious to discredit Mr Kennan? Is it that in the US as well as in Europe a current of opinion is getting behind yet another effort to come to terms with the Russians before it is too late? After all some revolt against suicide is appearing; the 9,000 scientists (with 36 Nobel prize-winners) who protested this week against nuclear tests include many Americans. So long as support for Mr Kennan's ideas – or those of Mr Healey, or the German Social Democrats, or the Scandinavians – seems to be confined to Europe, it is fairly easy for Washington to dismiss the case for new negotiations as yet another of those plagues of neutral anti-Americanism which are sent to try such resolute men as Mr Acheson, Mr Dulles and Mr Eisenhower. But once let prominent Americans start arguing that there may be alternatives to a policy of bigger bombs and better rockets and the American public, for all its fears, might begin to take them seriously. To those who think, as Nye Bevan put it, that they are more secure if they can kill their enemy twice over, new ideas may seem a betrayal.

* * *

I am astonished at the irresponsibility of some Americans who should know better. A friend who heard Dr Conant give this year's Godkin lectures at Harvard—the occasion, you recall, on which Mr Gaitskell spoke so clearly on co-existence—tells me that he dismissed the case for a new approach to the German problem as mere 'impatience'. Dr Conant, formerly President of Harvard and US Ambassador in Bonn, believes no agreement can be reached that is not to Russia's advantage and that there can be no guarantee that even then it would be honoured. Moreover, he doesn't consider that there is any danger in the present division of Germany. So to him negotiation is worse than useless. What is needed is 'patience': the West is to sit behind the radar screens and rocket bases waiting for a change of heart, and perhaps a change of regime, in Russia. I don't wonder that Mr Kennan—who understands how the American cold-war mind works—should have let an undertone of despair echo in his radio delivery of the Reith Lectures.

* * *

The occasional police swoop on a gaming party among the Top People always suggests that the authorities have been 'tipped off', either by the relatives of some reckless gambler or by a gambler who suddenly can't pay his debts. Or are the premises chosen with a pin? In London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for example, the police could do it every day if they wanted to – all the year round. At the moment it rather looks as though they are cracking down on gambling and betting men all over the country – the latest examples are the football pool agencies which have been told to stop taking cash with their coupons except by post. (Since 1954 it has been lawful to send the money the same week as the coupons, but you still have to send it – not take it.) I hear it suggested that the allegations against the Brighton Police (not yet proven) have made other Chief Constables feel that a few strategic prosecutions may, by comparison, serve to maintain or even to restore local prestige. And the government's promise, two years ago now, to legalise cash-betting shops in fulfilment of the Royal Commission's recommendation in 1951, seems to have petered out. Its absence from the Queen's Speech this session suggests, to my mind, that the Home Office have had second thoughts about it – perhaps they have been studying the system in Ireland, where the few punters who bother to use the betting-shops at all are those who hang about in them all day long.

* * *

I am becoming increasingly alarmed at the extent to which the British territories in East and Central Africa are slipping out of even the formal control of the Colonial Office. The latest example I have come across is the decision by the authorities in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Federation, to declare Basil Davidson a prohibited immigrant. Davidson, one of the few serious students of African history, was planning an archæological trip through East Africa. His visit was to have been entirely academic and non-political. No doubt the reason for the ban is that Davidson is famous for his exposures of colonialist regimes—notably the slave-society of Portuguese Angola—and has already been refused entry to South Africa. The decision was taken, it seems, in Nairobi, and then automatically copied in the other territories. The Colonial Office, he found, had no standing in the matter—although Kenya is still, theoretically, a Crown Colony. In fact, in spheres like this, the settlers are now in complete command, and are making it clear that they have nothing but contempt for such democratic safeguards as freedom of the press. Indeed, one of the Federation officials actually had the impudence to suggest to Davidson that they would allow him in provided he withdrew his opposition to the granting of Dominion Status!

* * *

The *Daily Worker* has refused to accept any advertisement of the article on the ETU by Mr Woodrow Wyatt which is published in this week's issue.

* * *

I've just seen the text of an ordinance on female decency which the Cardinal-Primate of Spain, Mgr. Pla y Deniel, ordered to be read out in all Spanish churches last month. All tight-fitting dresses, says the Cardinal, are forbidden. Skirts must be ankle-length – knee-length skirts, he says, are 'intolerable'. Sleeves must be at least elbow-length, and women who wear full-length sleeves are 'worthy of praise'. Not to wear stockings is 'indecent'; so is any form of *décolletage*, or garments made of lace or semi-transparent material. These restrictions, it seems, apply also to little girls, who in no circumstances are to wear skirts which leave their knees bare. By way of concession, however, they need not wear stockings until they are twelve. Children who do not conform to these rules are to be promptly expelled from all church schools. The ordinance ends up with a warning to parents never to leave young people of opposite sexes alone, and a reminder that affianced couples should not indulge in 'familiarities' until after they are married. Celibate prelates often display a morbid interest in female garments, though their objections to excesses do not always spring from altruistic motives. The French diplomat Jacques Dumaine records in his memoirs an occasion when the Papal Nuncio complained to him about society women turning up in low-cut dresses to dinner-parties which he had to attend. 'It's not', he added, 'that I object to the *décolletage*. What irritates me is that all the other guests, instead of feasting their eyes on the woman, look at me to study my reactions.'

* * *

I was recently given (by One Who Claims to Know) a likely explanation of the damaged condition in which (as a recent correspondent complained in this journal) the Post Office now and then delivers a book sent from France. The postal authorities can lawfully open any parcel on its way to an address which is the subject of an 'express warrant' from the Home Secretary, but in the case of a consignee who hasn't yet come under suspicion things are a little more difficult. Section 17 of the Post Office Act, 1953, gives them the power to open any parcel 'suspected to contain' obscene articles, but they have to notify the consignee before they do it, so that he can be present to see fair play at the opening. This rather holds things up. So, according to my informant, a suspected parcel is sometimes 'dropped' on the floor with sufficient assistance to burst it open. If a *Lady Chatterley* pops out, and the PMG wants to prosecute, the parcel is done up again and notice of the intention to open it is solemnly sent off. If it happens to be a book that even the Post Office thinks we might be allowed to read, it, too, is re-parcelled and sent off – usually without apology but possibly with some reference to faulty packing. If it happens to be a French book anyway, I wonder if your name then goes on to a list of recipients whose parcels are eligible for dropping?

CRITIC

This England

Prizes: £1 for the first entry and 5/- for each of the others printed. Paste entries on a postcard.

Up to now I have always regarded Phèdre as a disappointing sequel to 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'—Kenneth Tynan in *Observer*. (Sir Kenneth Clark.)

Everyone asked me what I knew about the new man and I was compelled to say that as far as I knew the last recorded statement of Mr Heathcoat Amory was in Parliament last month when he said: 'I realise that very deep English passions are aroused on the question of pork sausages.'—*News Chronicle*. (C. Robertson.)

'I treated him like a father and looked after him as I look after my animals. I have been one of the kindest men in the world.' This reference to an ex-employee was made by a Fobbing farmer charged with his wife at Grays on Friday with assaulting the former employee, a German.—*Essex & Thurrock Gazette*. (P. Prager.)

Mr Green only paints in black.

'He has a "thing" about black,' explained Mr Smith. Mr Green calls it an 'attachment'.

His three pictures – Asphyxiation 1, Asphyxiation 2, and Asphyxiation 3 – were done on hardboard laid flat on the floor.

'I throw on stove enamel, sand and rubble, put on an old pair of shoes and skid about in it. The marks are fundamentally accidental – but interesting.'—*News Chronicle*. (Sabina Michael.)

Three years ago I bought a crystal wireless set for my son, who was then seven, with the idea of allowing him to listen to his choice of programme.

We had an almost exactly similar experience to that mentioned by Peterborough. The only station which could be received was a Russian one.

No matter what we did, the result was the same. This, needless to say, made me wonder if it could be a subtle system of propaganda.

Is it possible that there is something in this?—Letter in *Daily Telegraph*. (R. Pash.)

Ting-Ling

Reuter reports that Miss Ting Ling, well-known Chinese author, has been expelled as a 'Rightist' from the Communist Party and the Writers' Union.

The Marxist Mandarins, Ling, thou affrightest:
Thou writest like a Rightist;
Ting Ling, they're tingling at thy punctuation,
Betraying Deviation;
And, as the Party copperplate thou quittest,
Infinitives thou splittest,
If Sino-feasible – I rather doubt it.
(I don't know much about it.)

Thou decadent, thou hast not dipped thy pen in
The Sacred Spring of Lenin:
Ideologic'ly thy truant commas
Descend from Dylan Thomas.
The Writers' Union, in extreme revulsion,
Announces thy expulsion;
Thy Literary Toiler's card is stated
To have been confiscated.

Those thousand Chinese literary flowers
Had their ephemeral hours
And modern China ancient Tarquin copies,
Swiping the tallest poppies.
I could have told thee, Ling, that it was crazy
To rise above the daisy –
Be good, sweet thing, sweet Ting-a-Ling, but never
Original or clever.

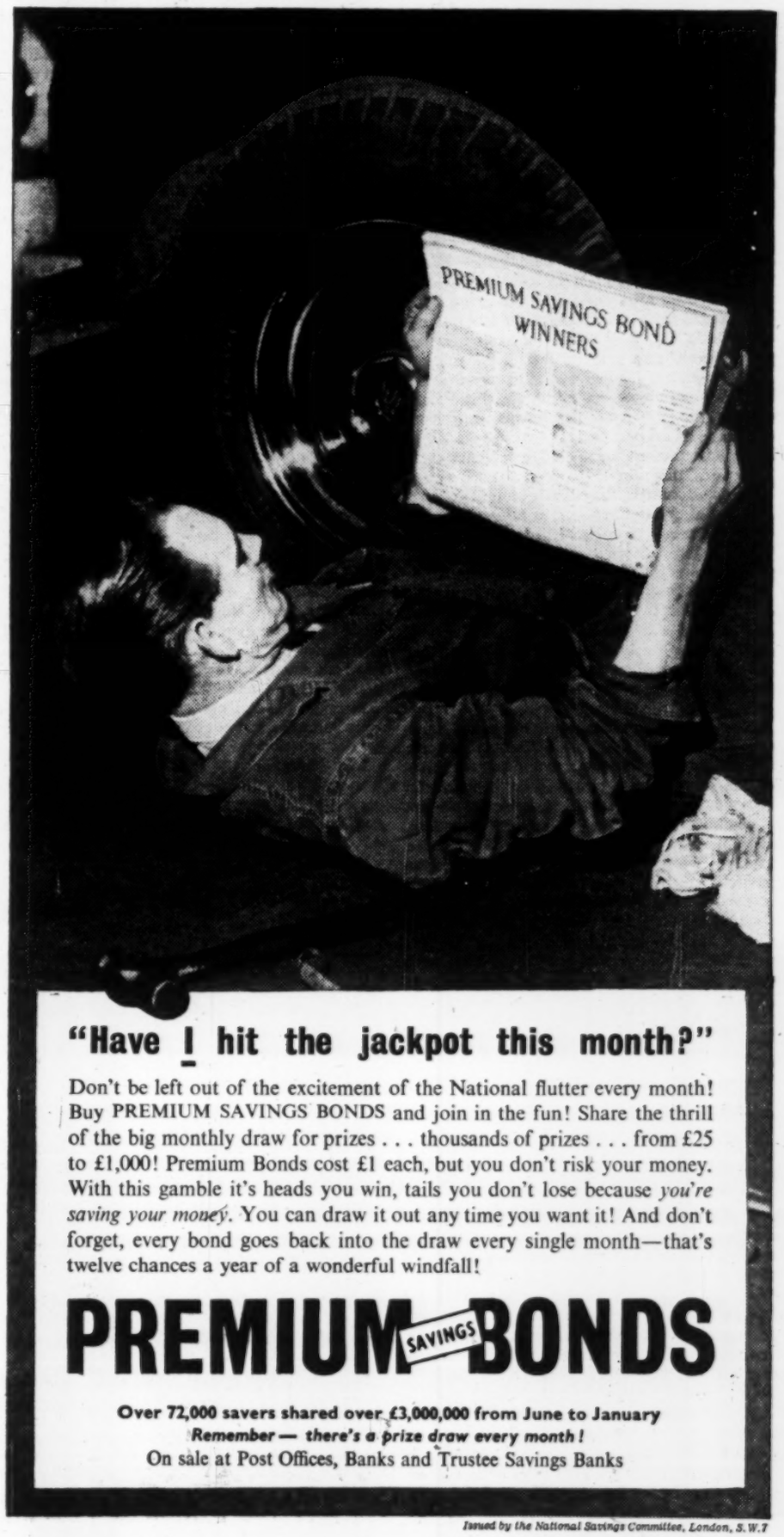
REGINALD REYNOLDS

Wild Justice

A RATHER straggling regiment of voluntary social workers looks out for the unfortunates who fall through the cracks in the Welfare State. You have to know where to look for these. There are still many isolated citizens who have little idea of the services and benefits by which their troubles can at least be mitigated, and some of these are so hard to convince that one comes to suspect them of cherishing their grievances. But although there are not many kinds of personal misfortune that are still totally disregarded or shrugged off by the community, there is one to which we are all exposed and against which we could all, without exception, be simply and effectively guarded.

If I sustain an injury at work (or contract an occupational disease) that incapacitates me, I get a pension under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and if I die there is provision for my widow and children. If, on my lawful occasions, I am attacked by a bandit and sustain precisely the same injuries, I get nothing. And yet it is in the latter case that the law for centuries has required the citizen to smother his natural desire for revenge and leave it to the police and the courts to deal with the offender. The disabled man's injury is the State's injury. When he was coshed, the community was coshed. Vengeance is mine, saith the State; but it does not repay.

Anyone who has had a hand in operating the criminal law must have met victims of assault who were wondering, when the trial was over and the offender in prison (or on probation), just how much good the prosecution had done them. I have seen a permanently maimed victim of robbery called before the Judge at the end of a trial and told: 'In the opinion of this Court you behaved with great courage, but for which this brutal man might well have escaped to prey upon



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others. I shall order that you be paid the sum of £10 out of public funds'. And as the man limped away there were murmurs of sympathy for his condition and approval of what the law had done about it. I possess details of a case in which a girl of seventeen was raped in circumstances that have reduced her to a state of chronic nervous debility. She spends all her days in a wheeled chair. Her assailant will soon be out of prison now, his 'debt to society' fully discharged and his account with his victim, in the general view, appropriately squared. Of course she could have sued him for damages: of course she might have been awarded £10,000, or some other amount which he could never pay. In 1951 a man blinded by two assailants did in fact sue them for damages, while they were still in prison for the crime. They were ordered to pay him £11,500, at five shillings a week each, a process which they can complete in 442 years if they keep up their payments.

Last November a young man of twenty-five used a hammer in a murderous attack on Miss Valerie Williams, the 19-year-old Essex swimming champion. She was unconscious for twelve days with a compound depressed fracture of the skull. Acquitted at the Old Bailey on 15 November on a charge of attempted murder, the man was found guilty of 'felonious wounding' and sent to prison for seven years. The prosecution had said that he resented her friendship with another man and had waylaid her late one night as she was on her way home. The girl was described as a wreck. The Judge said to the prisoner: 'The condition to which you have reduced this girl is pitiable'. But he said nothing about compensation. The girl and her family have to be content with a seven-year prison sentence on the man with the hammer. What else could the Judge have done?

So far as State compensation is concerned, there is provision in the Criminal Law Act, 1826, for payment out of public funds to the widow, children, or parents of a person who is killed 'in endeavouring to apprehend' someone in the act of committing murder, wounding, poisoning, abortion, rape, burglary, or receiving stolen property. But this is all – and it hasn't been used for more than fifty years. It had no application to the case of Valerie Williams. If, instead of imprisoning the offender, the Judge had preferred to make him pay the girl compensation (the Act would not let him do both) he could have used section 11 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, to discharge him and make him pay her any sum thought appropriate: apart from a £100 limit in Magistrates' Courts, there is no 'ceiling' so long as the order is an alternative to imprisonment. But an order to pay £10,000 (a sum she might well be awarded by a civil jury), even at £5 a week, would take the man forty years to fulfil.

A rough census recently taken at the Old Bailey and some of the provincial Assize Courts has shown that few prisoners convicted of violence to the person could have paid anything in the way of compensation. The offences reported on were murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, 'felonious wounding' and its lesser counterpart 'malicious wounding', rape, robbery, and various kinds of assault. When the results were compared with the Home Office *Criminal Statistics*, it was apparent that if the number and character of these crimes remained fairly constant, and State compensation were paid to the victims on the modest scale laid down by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the cost to the country would be no more than £150,000 a year. On the moderate assumption that the assailants got a mere twelve months' sentence apiece, the cost of keeping them in prison would be at least half a million pounds, plus the charge on National Assistance for a good many of their families. For the purposes of this calculation I have kept the prison costs low, but it is not to be understood that an order to compensate the victim would in all cases take the place of imprisonment, and there would still be some very long sentences.

When it is added that a reprieved murderer coming out of prison can sometimes sell his story to a newspaper for several thousand pounds, while the widow and dependants of his victim may still be living in penury, the present state of the law can be seen to represent, more or less, the daft scale of values to which we have grown accustomed.

I use the word accustomed because it is surprisingly difficult to enlist active support for any plan to do anything about it. Our system of law approaches the 'best possible' at so many points that we are able to bear with fortitude, if not with apathy, the misfortunes of those it misuses or overlooks. We are even able to find reasons for refusing to compensate maimed or orphaned victims. Here are a few of them.

First (it is said) it would be contrary to something called public policy. People would injure themselves, or get others to injure them, in order to claim the money. Secondly, with the same object, people would injure children too young to explain what had really happened. Thirdly, criminals would cosh with less restraint if they knew that their victims were going to be paid for it. Fourthly, employees exposed to special risks of violence would be given still less protection by their employers. And fifthly it would (for reasons that elude me) be immorally indemnifying the criminal in some way that is happily not true of burglary and third party motor insurance. You might think these objections could not be taken seriously, but as soon as an effort is made to get the law changed all are solemly advanced.

Last November the Home Secretary was presented with a petition, organised by a former Lord Mayor of Birmingham and signed by 87,000 people, asking for heavier sentences on violent criminals, the revival of flogging, and 'adequate compensation for victims – as far as possible at the expense of their attackers'. The organisers told the press that 'when the petition was closed on 15 November the signatures were still arriving in their thousands'. Of the letters they received 'not one in a hundred was against us'. One petition form was signed by 22 Lancashire J.P.s – 'the entire Rossendale Bench' (*Manchester Guardian*, 27 November). I do not know whether the organisers can tell which of the signatories rallied to the flogging cry and which were attracted by the idea of compensating victims, but certain it is that you can always get support for flogging. The names might be useful, however, as the advance guard of a campaign to amend the Industrial Injuries Act, at least as a first step.

If such an amendment had to depend for its effect upon the conviction of the assailant it would, of course, be in every sense a first step only. There would remain the cases in which no arrest was made or the defendant was acquitted. These cases, at present listed in the annual *Criminal Statistics* as 'known to the police and not cleared up,' comprise roughly half the cases that occur, and they would have to be investigated by a special tribunal. It would be necessary, moreover, to provide that the new right to State compensation should not prejudice any other rights, such as they are, now available.

In every case there are two sides to what we call 'justice,' each of them repugnant to one party or the other. It is the repugnant side that we think most about, usually with approval. Only less important than material compensation is the need to recognise – and this is where the law at present most obviously fails – that a grievously injured victim of assault, who is not allowed to 'take the law into his own hands,' should receive justice no less than his assailant. 'Revenge,' said Francis Bacon, 'is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out.'

C. H. Rolph

Birth Control in China

When I was in Peking in 1953 the question of birth control had not yet been put through the mill of discussion. The most sensible people talked about it as a problem for the future. The orthodox line was the usual Marxist one that the population problem arises only from the contradictions of capitalism, and Socialist states are free of it. Talking to an Indian, a Chinese would say: 'Of course the old imperialists preach birth control to us Asians to keep us down'. As far as I could make out, the rapidly growing health service did not then concern itself with contraception; while sterilisation and abortion were allowed only on exacting medical indications.

A little later the question was put on the agenda for discussion, and worked over in the thorough Chinese way. Books from the West on the demographic and medical aspects of the matter were studied, the experience of other countries was examined and soundings taken of the needs and attitudes of the Chinese people in country and in town.

The conclusion of the debate was favourable to birth control. It is still necessary, in any public pronouncement, to begin by denouncing Malthus; but then the argument goes on to show that a rapid rise in the numbers to be provided with productive equipment (including land, for there is little difference in principle between increasing the area of cultivable land and increasing the stock of physical capital) with education, housing and social services, makes it harder to raise the level per head at which these things can be provided. Something very like the Malthusian argument is also smuggled in when it is admitted that the need to provide for an increasing output of food is squeezing the area available for industrial and exportable crops. The leaders of China certainly do not allow themselves to be appalled and flung into nerveless despair by their demographic situation, but the present rate of increase, put at over 12 millions per annum, is considered unnecessarily high, and it is felt that there would be no harm in reducing it.

So much for the political economy of the matter. The personal angle was perhaps more important. It was found that the people were ready and eager. For this I think there are two main reasons. First, there has been a dramatic fall in the infant death rate (largely due to teaching the village midwives some elementary rules of hygiene). It is estimated that before Liberation the infant death rate was 200 per thousand live births. Now, overall, it is put at 75 (on the basis of a sample inquiry); and in the cities with the best record it is down to 39.

This makes a revolutionary change in the whole business of family life. In the West the idea of planning births came into people's minds

after they had got used to the idea that one could expect one's children to grow up. (Remember poor Mrs Thrale 'for ever bringing and losing babies, which tears the body and the soul so dreadfully'.) It seems that China is coming round that corner much faster than we did.

The second reason is that women are now able and anxious to work in all sorts of lines that were formerly closed to them. It is not only in the professions that this is important but also amongst the 80 per cent of the population who live on the land. Women can earn labour-days in the co-operative farms. And a woman chairman of a co-operative is not unknown. Here too the Chinese have packed more than a century of evolution into a few years, and they seem to be able to do it without growing dizzy.

Whatever the reasons, it was decided that the arguments in favour of birth control were victorious in the debate. A campaign was then prepared and has now been in full swing for some time. In every city there are exhibitions, with posters, specimens and instructions. Crowds stream in (often the exhibition has been kept going a week or a fortnight longer than originally planned). Nice young girls at the stands explain the exhibits with no more embarrassment than those who show off machine-tools and textiles in the industrial exhibitions. Chinese manners in general are excessively modest, not to say prudish. People were not only shocked but deeply insulted by the sight of American girls (from the Youth Festival delegation) in sun-suits. Behaviour in public is very reserved and Mrs Grundy has a good deal of influence over theatrical productions. But when it comes to this matter everything is impersonal and objective. Not a trace of a blush or a snigger.

Contraceptives are being mass-produced and sold cheap. In the cities all the methods that we know are offered. In the villages it has to be something simple – the women are taught how to use cotton wadding. The so-called safe-period system, which was a fiasco in India, is mentioned in the booklets, but its unreliability is explained. Meanwhile research is going on in the hope of finding a safe and reliable drug. The lore of Chinese medicine and of the various ancient nationalities that inhabit the country is being combed through. It is important, of course, not to raise false hopes.

The method of carrying the campaign into the country is for a government emissary to call a meeting on market day, when people from several near-by villages assemble. The women and men meet separately. The women naturally are keener than the men, and there is some trouble with would-be grandparents; but it seems that on the whole hostility is outweighed by eager acceptance. Most of this I learned from an interview at the Ministry of Health, together with what casual checking up I was able to do.

What about sterilisation? Anyone who asks for it, I was told, is talked to very seriously and the arguments against given full weight, but if husband and wife agree in insisting they can have it. Abortion? Well, my informant replied, of course we would much rather people used contraceptives, but if there has been a failure, and the woman can make a good case – she is doing important work for instance – then she can have the operation. It has to be done under proper conditions in hospital. And we feel it is only fair that a fee should be charged (most of the health service is free one way or another, for nearly everyone has rights to treatment through a trade union or co-operative), for after all people have to buy contraceptives.

What about the unofficial practitioners? Is that a legal offence? In China, I was answered, we try to avoid the idea of legal offences. When the women know that they can go to a proper doctor, and the dangers of the old abortionists' methods are explained to them, the abortionists do not find any clients.

It is too soon to see the effect upon the figures. The next Chinese census will be exciting.

JOAN ROBINSON

Nationalist Strain

My grandfather, Josh Rudder, used to claim that he was the first coloured man to become an engine driver on the Trinidad Government Railway. That was some seventy years ago. Before that, the engineers were all white men, that is to say, men from England, and coloured men could rise no higher than fireman. But Josh had had a severe training. He came from Barbados at the age of 16, which must have been somewhere around 1868. He began as an apprentice in the shed where the new locomotives were assembled and old ones repaired and he learnt the business from the ground up. Then he would go out on odd jobs and later he became regular fireman on the engines between San Fernando and Princes Town. This proved to be a stroke of luck. His run was over a very difficult piece of track and when the white engine driver retired, or more probably died suddenly, there arose the question of getting someone who understood its special difficulties. That was the type of circumstances in those days which gave the local coloured man his first opportunity and Josh was appointed. He took his job seriously and, unless something had actually broken, whenever his engine stopped he refused to have it towed into the shed but went under and fixed it himself.

Josh was a card. In 1932, I went to tell him good-bye before I left for England. He was nearing 80, and we had lunch surrounded by the results of his latest marriage, some six or seven children ranging from 16 years to about six. After lunch he put me through my paces. I had been writing cricket journalism in the newspapers for some years and had expressed some casual opinions, I believe, on the probable composition of the West Indies team to visit England in 1933. Josh expressed disagreement with my views and I took him lightly at first. But although in all probability he hadn't seen a cricket match for some 30 years, it soon turned out that he had read practically every article I had written and remembered them; and as he had read the other newspapers and also remembered those, I soon had to get down to it, as if I were at a selection committee meeting. Apart from half a century, the only difference between us that afternoon was that in his place I would have had the quoted papers to hand, all marked up with pencil.

I had never seen or heard of any racial or national consciousness in Josh. He was a great favourite with everybody, particularly with the white men, managers, engineers and other magnates of the sugar estates. They travelled often between San Fernando and Princes Town on his train and always came up to talk to him. In fact whenever one of them was talking to Josh and my mother was anywhere near, Josh was very insistent on her coming up to be introduced, to her own considerable embarrassment and probably to theirs as well. Josh, after all, was a man of inferior status; and 50 years ago you did that sort of thing only when you couldn't avoid it.

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Josh, however, here as elsewhere, was acting with his usual exuberance. And yet there was more to Josh than met the eye.

One Sunday afternoon near the end of the century he was sitting in the gallery of his house in Princes Town when he noticed, from certain peculiarities in the whistles and the smoke from the chimney, that the engines on one of the big sugar estate factories had failed. Whenever this took place, it caused a general crisis. During the season, the factories ground cane often 20 hours a day. The cane was cut sometimes miles away and piled on little open trucks which ran on rails to the factory and emptied on to the moving belt which took it to the grinders. Once the cane was cut, if it was not ground within a certain time, the quality of the juice altered for the worse. So that, if the big engines stopped and were not repaired pretty quickly, the whole process was thrown out of gear, and if the break continued the cutters for miles around had to be signalled to stop cutting, and they sat around and waited for hours. I have worked on a sugar estate and the engineers, usually Scotsmen, walked around doing nothing for days: but as soon as there was the slightest sign of anything wrong, the tension was immediately acute. The manager himself, if not an engineer, was usually a man who understood something about engines. There were always one or two coloured foremen who had no degrees and had learnt empirically but who knew their particular engines inside out. All these worked frantically like men on a wrecked ship. And if the engine stayed dead too long, engineers from other factories around all came hurrying up in order to help. Whenever she (as they called the machinery) came to a stop and the stop lasted for any length of time, the news spread to all the people in the neighbourhood, and it was a matter of universal excitement and gossip until she started off again.

Well, this afternoon Josh sat in his gallery knowing pretty well what was going on, when suddenly an open carriage and pair drew up in front of the house. He recognised them, for they belonged to the manager of the factory who used to drive them to and from the railway station. The groom jumped down and came in and Josh knew what he wanted before he spoke.

'Mr – has asked you to come round at once,' said the groom. 'He has sent his carriage for you.'

'All right,' said Josh, 'I'll come.'

He drove over the few miles to the factory and there they were, the usual assembly of engineers, foremen and visitors, by this time baffled and exhausted, while the factory workers sat around in the yard doing nothing, and in the centre the distracted manager. When Josh drove in, everyone turned to him as if he was the last hope, though few could have believed that he would be able to get her going.

Now on his way to the factory, Josh may have dug up from his tenacious memory some half-forgotten incident of an engine which would not go, or he may have come to the conclusion that if all these highly trained and practised engineers were unable to discover what was wrong, the probability was that they were overlooking some very simple matter that was under their very noses. Whatever it was, Josh knew what he was about. When the manager invited him to enter the engine room and naturally was coming in with him (with all the others crowding behind), Josh stopped and turning to all of them said very firmly, 'I would like to go in alone'. The manager looked at him in surprise but, probably thinking that Josh was one of those who didn't like people around when he was working, and anxious to do anything which might get the engines going again, he agreed. He turned round, told the others to stand back and Josh entered the engine room alone. No one will ever know exactly what Josh did in there. But within two minutes he was out again and he said to the astonished manager, 'I can't guarantee anything, sir, but try and see if she will go now'. The foreman rushed inside, and after a few tense minutes, the big wheels started to revolve again.

An enthusiastic crowd, headed by the manager, surrounded Josh, asking him what it was that had performed the miracle. But the always exuberant Josh grew silent for once and refused to say. He never told them. He never told anybody. The obstinate old man wouldn't even tell me. But when I asked him that day 'Why did you do it?' he said what I had never heard before 'They were white men with all their M.I.C.E. and R.I.C.E. and all their big degrees, and it was their business to fix it. I had to fix it for them. Why should I tell them?'

In my bag already packed was the manuscript of what the next year was published in London as *The Case For West Indian Self-Government*. I recognised then that Josh was not only my physical but also my spiritual grandfather. The family strains persist. I continue to write about cricket and self-government. Some time ago, I saw in a West Indian newspaper that the very week that final decisions were being taken about West Indian Federation in Jamaica, my younger brother was also in Jamaica, putting finishing touches to a West Indian football association, at which he has worked for many years and of which he is the first secretary. A few years ago he was appointed the chief cashier of Josh's Trinidad Government Railway, as far as I know, the first coloured man to hold that post.

C. L. R. JAMES

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The Arts and Entertainment

Applause

It would be worth somebody's while to write a history of concert hall and opera house behaviour, which has changed immeasurably during the last two centuries and a good deal within living memory. We naturally assume that such changes are all for the better; and no doubt most of them are. The musical time-traveller who should drop into an early nineteenth-century opera house would be horrified, for instance, at the unabashed disturbances in the boxes. During the great moments a hush would descend on an otherwise noisy theatre; but it is significant that arias allotted to lesser characters (such as that of Berta in *The Barber of Seville*) should have been known in those days as *'arie di sorbetto'* because it was customary to sit back and eat an ice while they were going on.

Yet, if we are now more decorous, we are also less spontaneous. Applause is becoming less and less a natural expression of pleasure and excitement, more and more the equivalent of a vote of thanks after a public meeting. Of course exceptional achievements, like Klemperer's Beethoven or the Elektra of Mme Lammers, still provoke outbursts of unmistakable enthusiasm; but the great majority of performances, whether in opera or concert, are greeted with a decent routine helping of applause which hardly distinguishes between good, indifferent and downright bad. Let the greatest pianist in the world oring the first movement of Beethoven's Emperor Concerto to a triumphant and glittering conclusion, and he will be met by stony silence, because it is now well known to all but a few country cousins that applause between movements is 'not done'. Yet a brief round of applause at such a moment is surely not only polite and natural but positively desirable – as a release of pent-up emotion and as an instantaneous tribute to something superlatively done, like the sudden laughter of a dinner table at a good joke.

One thing is certain: if Beethoven could be present on such an occasion, he would assume from the silence of the audience that his music had been a flop. Few people realise quite how uninhibited applause used once to be – and how welcome. Haydn and Mozart were delighted when their slow movements were encored, and inclined to complain when they were not; by the end of Beethoven's life the situation had hardly changed. Two movements of his long and difficult String Quartet in B flat, Opus 130, were encored at its first performance. When Weingartner was a young man, he met a very old lady in Brussels who had sung in the chorus at the first performance of the Ninth Symphony. Among other interesting recollections, she told him that applause had sometimes broken out even during the movements; strangest of all, this happened in the Scherzo at the surprise entry of the unaccompanied drums with their octave leap, which 'produced the effect of a flash of lightning and released a spontaneous manifestation of enthusiasm'. While no one would like such interruptions now, they testify to an alert and highly impressionable state of mind far removed from the sober drowsiness of Sunday afternoon in the Festival Hall.

In the opera house we have not yet been drilled into total silence, though there are plenty of

sergeant-majors about who would relish the task. In Italian theatres sudden cries of delight and admiration are still frequently to be heard; when these seem spontaneous, and not the work of an organised claque, they are endearing and heighten the general atmosphere of enjoyment. A severe view of the invariable wrongness of applause during performance, and the total iniquity of all encores, such as is often expressed in England, ignores the curiously dual nature of our consciousness in the theatre; there was an admirable discussion of this very point in a recent broadcast by Mr J. B. Priestley (*Listener*, 5 December). But it needs some experience of opera to tell us just when applause is permissible, and when not. In *Tristan* or *Der Rosenkavalier*, as in most serious modern operas, applause before the ends of the acts would be horrible, whereas in the older Italian operas its absence can be equally embarrassing.

Nineteenth-century audiences, who were passionately interested in the prowess of individual singers, would cheer the splendid delivery of a single phrase, even of a single note; and there was a distinct and subtle art in the way in which a clever singer could gracefully indicate awareness of such a tribute without wholly emerging from character. Except perhaps in the person of Maria Callas, such refinements have vanished. Conversely, when applause is unsuitably bestowed or awkwardly received, the consequences can be comical. For instance, the great scene for soprano and baritone in the second act of *La Traviata* is nearly always applauded, even in England; but the dramatic situation makes it awkward for the elder Germont to return to the drawing-room which he has just vacated, merely in order to take a bow; consequently, a tactful audience applauds warmly but not too long. One night last year at the Stoll, the baritone came back and stood gravely bowing, while to his embarrassment and our amusement the Violetta took no notice of his presence and remained with her head obstinately buried in the cushions.

Encores are, on the whole, a good riddance; though there are occasions, especially in comedy, when it is natural for the audience to wish to hear again some piece which has given them unexpected pleasure. The formerly invariable repetition of 'hit numbers' like the *Rigoletto* Quartet or the Miserere from *Il Trovatore* had some justification in the past, when a second chance of hearing the music adequately performed might not recur for years; but the existence of radio and gramophone has made such automatic encores unnecessary. In most of the larger houses of Italy encores are now forbidden; but when we get as far south as an open-air performance in Naples anything can happen. A few years ago I heard an *Aida* in the Arena Flegrea, during which the Amonasro (Gian-Giacomo Guelfi) sang the final phrase in his denunciation of Aida ('Dei Faraoni tu sei la schiava!') with such overwhelming energy and volume that the audience broke into a torrent of applause and held up the performance. The conductor tried to go on, but he had to give in, and poor grounded Aida had to stagger to her feet, so that we might return to 'Su dunque'. When the same phrase returned, Guelfi flung her once more to the ground, while declaiming with even greater passion and fury than before; whereupon pandemonium broke out afresh, and for some minutes it seemed as though we should never get past that point in the score. It was all highly improper and inartistic, of course; but it was an incident that shed some light on the nature of Italian opera and on the difficulty of transplanting it to our more rational and temperate lands.

DESMOND SHAWE-TAYLOR

The Art of Assassination

A PROTEST can be so desperate, so purely destructive, that it merely becomes the inverted reflection of the evil it is directed against. Thus, the assassination of tyrants becomes a feature of tyrannies, not a feature of the new orders which can replace them. The new 'school' of painting which during the last two years has captured the imagination of young painters and become the fashionable rage throughout the art circles of the Western world, represents, I believe, a protest of this kind.

The theory of Action Painting, Tachism or Abstract Expressionism (the terms are very roughly interchangeable) is fairly simple. The Action painter believes in the supremacy of the isolated *act* of painting. That is to say he is neither concerned with images as the visual expression of ideas, nor with the canvas as a separate, purely abstract object in itself. He is as far from the rational intentions of a classical abstract painter like Mondriaan, as he is from the humanist attitude to subject-matter of a painter like Picasso. Picasso is very seldom mentioned in the literature of the new art; the age of Picasso has passed.

For the Action painter the function of a painting is to express (or rather to illustrate – but he would hate such a tame word) the physical actions by means of which the pigment has been applied to the canvas. Because these actions must be made as 'exciting' as possible, he uses violent methods and courts the accidental, the hazardous – dribbling, throwing and slapping paint on to the picture surface. Painting, in other words, has become its own exclusive subject. It eats its own tail. The painter has also become his own hero. The Action vocabulary employed to describe the act of painting constantly includes words like 'attack', 'fight', 'gallop', 'lassoo', 'backlash', 'charge'; whilst the notorious Georges Mathieu dresses up to paint, wearing 'a costume of black silk, white helmet and cross-leggings'.

Yet, despite Mathieu, the movement cannot be dismissed in terms of hoaxes, poseurs or go-getting. Many energetic and sincere painters have come under its spell. It contains within the framework of its general principles many sub-divisions of emphasis, some more intelligent than others. It has its own history of development and its own 'early masters' – among them the American painters Pollock, De Kooning and Kline.

If one goes to the new ICA exhibition of *Five Painters*, four of whom are abstract expressionists, it is indeed difficult to take their art seriously as art. There are, for example, three large canvases 'attacked' all over with clotted black paint and entitled *Asphyxiation*. They lack all meaning. Yet it is this very meaninglessness which must be seriously thought about. Roger Coleman, who contributes the preface to this exhibition and is editor of the Royal College of Art Journal, writes about the painter of the *Asphyxiation* canvases:

> In answer to the question – 'how do you wish your pictures to be "read"?' Green said, 'As a pattern formed by a series of attacks and gestures at the surface'. Implicit in this answer is the importance he attaches to the moment of painting and to the communication of his excitement at the time of the 'attack'. The gesture is more important than any particular configuration it may accidentally or intentionally reveal.

This emphasis on the gesture is typical of all desperate nihilist manifestations. What the bomb destroys is unimportant. The only thing that matters is to 'declare oneself' by throwing it. The comparison sounds far-fetched? But visually

OTARD

The only Brandy bottled at the Château de Cognac

nearly all Action paintings look like débris, and here is another quotation from Coleman writing about another painter:

> These paintings have a terrifying quality of utter seriousness, the kind of seriousness that is peculiar to the anonymous public gesture made in defiance of some authority in a situation where all other action is futile, which leaves us with the evidence of some forgotten anger.

It is pointless to complain that such works fail to communicate and lack any æsthetic quality because this is precisely the advantage that is claimed for them.

> The action painter is primarily concerned . . . with no reality superior to the gross material with which the painter works and not with any *a priori* æsthetic notions of how or for what end the material should be manipulated.

We are faced then with a movement of nihilist protestation, a little similar to Dadaism but with less social consciousness and, therefore, with less wit. What is this protestation against? A difficult question: the protests are emotional rather than intellectual. The inarticulate is admired in the same way as was the dumb discontent of James Dean. I believe, however, that the instinct to protest begins with an awareness of the apparent inadequacy of all our written-up values in the world outside the books where they are written-up. How can you accept the classic rules of Order in art and admit exploding galaxies? How can you believe in the humanism of the West and remember Hiroshima? How can you trust democracy in a world where only the smallest minority want the H-Bombs that threaten all majorities? How can you have faith in the future? How can you trust a specialist? How can you believe in yourself in an environment of increasing human alienation? Richard Smith, one of the exhibitors at the ICA, has written about a friend's abstract paintings as follows:

> With John Plumb's paintings we are in the world of Teenage Werewolves, Black Sheep, and Creatures walking amongst Us, of Tarzan, Tabu, Primitif, Frankenstein and Tom and Jerry. . . . Plumb's methods of working are violent and the violence of the method becomes the painting. The strata of effort and image have a presence which forces itself upon the spectator: the presence is a scar of dense texture and blunt colour . . . the personages that appeared in his earlier paintings have gone and what is left is their setting, the wreckage of the mad scientist's laboratory after the monster has escaped, the alchemist's table, the Black Lagoon.

Such an incantation is revealing. Culture, Science, Reason—all the values that begin with old capital letters are assassinated because they appear treacherous and hypocritical; in their place are put the superstitions and idols of the commercial Dream Factory, which are thought to be more real because more people live and dream with them. Science fiction with its bait of a freer new kind of space, strip cartoons and even Westerns supply frequent references for the theorists and spokesmen of Action painting. Such a mythology has a double advantage; it is vulgar and so constitutes an attack on Culture; and it is so loosely superstitious that it can create a context for all those excessively subjective fantasies and fears which for nihilists lend nihilism its glory.

One should not, however, condemn out of hand. As works of art Action paintings are meaningless. As formal exercises they are useless because lessons about form can only be learnt by trying to resolve the rival claims of the medium and of a consciously pursued idea, and in Action painting there is only one claim. As protests they are incomprehensible. But behind them there is at least a smouldering spirit of revolt. The fact that thousands of works are painted in this spirit ought to shake the faith of those who believe that all is well with our so-called free, individualistic culture. Assassinations may be only a negative feature of tyrannies, but they are at least a reminder that tyrannies exist.

JOHN BERGER

Radio—Maltese Style

ALL round the world, by day and night, the brave, tittupy little tune of *Lillibullero* gives notice that the General Overseas Service of the BBC is on the air. In view of its history, it sounds particularly ironical in so strongly Roman Catholic a land as Malta (where I happen to be). In one's Valletta hotel-room, as in thousands of other hotels, in Britain and abroad, one turns a plastic knob to A or B and the room is filled with a tinny jabber, incomprehensible to the foreigner, or with light music that might be coming from the lounge downstairs, introduced in a style like that of a scent advertisement—'the famous, unforgettable *Valencia*' and 'a haunting Parisian melody that creates the atmosphere of strange encounters . . .'

There is something on from 5.30 a.m. on one switch (news) and 6 a.m. on the other ('*Ave Maria*, Saint of the Day') till midnight. Much of the time is filled by the General Overseas Service (supplied free by the BBC) or by recorded BBC programmes, for which a fee is paid by the company that provides the whole service, Rediffusion. In addition, Rediffusion itself originates the programmes in Maltese.

On Thursday next the Governor of Malta will drive to Gwardamanga to open formally the gleaming new building (on a plot of land leased from the Ursulines) into which Rediffusion's Malta staff of 179 have just moved. The Archbishop will sprinkle holy water, and Rediffusion's General Manager, Commander Edward Hamilton Hill, R.N.R. (retd.), former England rugger player, will pour champagne in justified celebration of the twenty-one-year-old commercial success of which the new building is as solid evidence as one could hope to see.

Rediffusion, as a pattern and method of broadcasting, is increasingly popular in the colonial territories. In Malta, for instance, only 13,000 listeners buy their own wireless sets and pay a licence fee of £1 a year: 45,000 prefer to rent the Rediffusion equipment at 8s 6d a month (a charge that has not been raised since 1945). This saves them the bother of tuning in. It is also, on the whole, preferred by the imperial authorities, since it is physically impossible for Rediffusion's captive audience to tune in to broadcasts of politically undesirable origins. Some 6,000 of the subscribers are Service families; a thousand more Rediffusion sets are listened to communally in Service establishments. (For ships of the Royal Navy, Rediffusion is supplemented by the Mediterranean Fleet Broadcasting Service.)

As a company, Rediffusion is a subsidiary of the well-known British firm of the same name (formerly Broadcast Relay Services), which is also part-owner of the television programme-company, Associated-Rediffusion. It operates in Malta under licence from the Maltese Government. One of the conditions of the licence is that the Government Information Service has half-an-hour a day on the air—a time used for broadcasting official notices, health talks, Parliamentary reports, questions and answers on policy, and educational programmes. Since a dramatic incident a year or two ago, when the Prime Minister, Mr Mintoff, had the Rediffusion masts cut down one night because the company refused to broadcast his reply to an imperial government statement that had been put out without proper consultation, Rediffusion has also been under an obligation to broadcast every statement which it is asked to broadcast by either side of the dyarchy, it being assumed that every such statement by one will have been cleared with the other. The only political difficulties now are apt to occur at the time of a general election, when, though the parties nominate their radio spokesmen, Rediffusion has the invidious task of vetting scripts for libel or unseemly personalities.

Relations with the most powerful institution in Malta, the Church, are reasonably cordial. There are so many ecclesiastical organisations, religious orders, Catholic Action and other groups, that their broadcasts are co-ordinated for Rediffusion by the Archbishop's secretariat, with which liaison is maintained by Rediffusion's literary editor, who happens also to be the firm's spiritual director.

One-seventh of Rediffusion's income is derived from the sale of advertising time on the air. As a matter of policy, this element is kept deliberately from becoming dominant. Only British-made goods are advertised; these are mostly products familiar to ITV viewers—detergents, shampoos, headache-powders. It is claimed that a strict check is kept on pretensions of patent-medicine commercials. Now and then a commercial is in-

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serted, with rather surprising effect, into a series of BBC programmes – for instance, a chocolate advertisement between *Sports Review* and the news at 9 p.m. last Saturday. Rediffusion spends all or most of its advertising revenue in modest fees to Maltese playwrights, translators and musicians, promotes drama and music competitions (the latter judged by Sir Arthur Bliss), and occasionally brings to Malta, to play before paying audiences, such outstanding concert artists as Miss Moura Lympany.

Otherwise little can be done, in so small a territory, for 'minority' listeners. In the past week I have heard two classical concerts and a talk on Canadian poetry; but the general level is overwhelmingly, and monotonously, 'light'. A job is being done as well, probably, as it can be done in the circumstances: it must sometimes be discouraging to those in charge of programmes to realise how many of them are used simply as half-heard background noise.

The only television to be seen in Malta is Italian. As few people understand Italian, the TV sound is usually switched off, and the picture (marred by constant snowstorms) is accompanied by the Rediffusion programme. If the British connexion is to be maintained or intensified, it seems desirable that a British television service should be provided some day; and this responsibility would presumably fall to the BBC, since the service could hardly pay for itself.

TOM DRIBERG

On the Knock

THE beginning of *No Down Payment* (Rialto) is as fascinating as the discovery of a pigmy village in the Congo. To a new Californian housing estate come a new couple; the glassy bungalows look into one another in the sun, infants gorp at television screens, there's a bar in the sitting room and electric whisks in the kitchen, a huge car takes hubby off to a drudging job, and almost immediately any one of the tiny interlocked gardens will stage a barbecue. Not for the first time we enter spell-bound the jungle of the American way of life. Everything in this dream-suburb is unreal; if all that hadn't been paid for were to be snatched away, only ruins would remain. Some of the men's jobs even involve catching outsiders – and they others in their turn – with the lure of weekly payments for a sleeky car or other necessity of the full life; and the tawdry horror of a whole nation pledged to such standards and to the anguish of holding on begins to grip the film-goer – especially if he comes from some London cranny where shine does not seem obligatory or competition fierce. Promising also, if we have paid attention to the titles, is the name of Martin Ritt as director; his work first made its impact with *A Man is Ten Feet Tall*.

The lives of four couples quickly interweave: we know their jobs, their daydreams or thwarted ambitions, the loose-bolted marriage, the drink in the morning, the raw nerve that it will take very little to agonise. So far, so enthralling. But the magazine touch is making itself felt. Problems are posed as though there will be answers on a back page; characters are conventional and melodramatic; an adult approach has been muddled with bedroom shots, the slipping shoulder-strap and the bared male torso. Moreover, seriousness having been insisted on with a music-less dialogue, it is all the more distressing when the innocent invasion of Junior is accompanied by a surge of strings. *No Down Payment* doesn't live up to its promise; even rape has to be called in, to be followed by sudden smiles all round as though everything had been resolved, and now, on this new housing estate, they can all go to church.

The Enemy Below isn't bad as big films go. It's the war again (why not declare an armistice in films?); this time, American destroyer against German submarine, or rather Mr Robert Mitchum against Mr Curt Jurgens. Their chess-game in mid-Atlantic is tensely if laboriously worked out; so far as action goes, the sub. sinks the destroyer and blows itself up, and Yank and Junker live to fight another day – but decently hope it won't come. The anti-war speeches in this action film are a little too methodically plotted; still they are there, and the film – not a bad one, as I've said – would be poorer without. Dick Powell, another actor taking the reins into his hands, directs.

At the Everyman an International Season has been getting under way. *Munna*, the opening choice, proved to be the appealing if early Victorian adventures of an orphan in search of his mother; it was a good deal better than most of the Indian films that have come west, but nothing to suggest that Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali* is other than the lonely operation of genius. Still, it was likeable and even the naiveties were new; and the second film (which can still just be caught) brings us not only the rarity of a Chinese film but one that is enjoyable by any standards. *The Letter with the Feathers*, directed by Shih Hui, follows the adventures of a shepherd boy in the resistance against the Japanese. It adds a national rather than an individual tinge to Resistance films. If there is a new note, it is that of a humble pastoral violated. The most intriguing import of the season will be *Rekava* from Ceylon, receiving – we are told – its 'first presentation in the Western hemisphere'.

WILLIAM WHITEBAIT

Correspondence

OUTWARD BOUND

SIR, – Let's face it. Rock 'n' rolling, whether done on the dance floor or in climbing and sailing, is merely another form of distraction related, however distantly, to the billiard table and juke box.

For the past half-century the youth worker, with a growing sense of frustration, has relied on sports and games to attract and hold his club members. Hopefully, now, he is turning to accounts of projects such as the Outward Bound schools and the Duke of Edinburgh's award – only to find, for all their good work, that these schemes have settled in the calm and peace of the countryside. He, alas, has to continue to live with his old problem in the same old surroundings. His 17-year-old, returning from a most instructive course, finds that he cannot practise his fire lighting because his mother has an all-night burner; his map and compass reading is made virtually useless by the street signs and direction indicators all around him, and short of becoming a burglar, or his house catching on fire, his ropework would seem equally useless.

In order to get anywhere at all, surely we should retrace our steps and begin to examine afresh the pattern taken by the young at play and compare it with the needs of the adolescent. We accept that it is natural for boys and girls below a certain age to play together, and think it equally natural for them to play at being 'grown up'. We accept, in fact, their right to imitate the world around them. Yet as soon as a child is old enough to see through the pretence and demand the reality, we segregate him from his sister and try to fob him off with games and activities which seem only to put off the day when he will enter the world proper.

Way back in time, before distractions had become a fine art and a profitable venture, young Billy

ANDREA CHENIER

GIORDANO

Voted one of the works which opera-goers would most like to see revived, and produced with marked success at this year's Dublin Opera Festival, *Andrea Chénier* is to be included in the forthcoming Drury Lane Italian Opera season and is now offered on record in a thrilling performance outstandingly well recorded. Here is an excellent opportunity for all who want to see a new production of Giordano's masterpiece to study the work at close quarters before seeing it and afterwards to have a fine Italian performance of it permanently available to them.

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would have gone hunting and fishing with his father; Mary would have helped at home. Both, at an early age, and without initiation and pilgrimages, would have become proficient in their particular spheres. Here, it would seem, is the real crux of the matter.

We cannot take our sons into the factories. Or can we? Is it not possible to devise a scheme within the framework of a higher school-leaving age, which would provide children with a regular and systematic introduction to the workaday world of the adult? The present talks at school, and the visits to various centres of industry, do little more than provide an escape from ordinary lessons. They by no means bridge the gap between school and work.

What of leisure time? It would appear that the principal disadvantages of the existing technical and cultural evening institutes, and of community centres, lie in (1) segregation by age, and (2) set nights for set activities. Is the answer a centre providing a variety of informal activities, cultural, technical and social, every one of which would be available every night? Logically, we may then expect to capture the 'I only go on Thursdays because it's woodwork' character, as well as the family having a night out together even when following different interests.

Such schemes would require the co-operation of the TU movement and social services. They would take time and cost money. Meanwhile, though we must never dismiss the values and rewards to be found in the countryside, let our experiments be set in the bricks and mortar of the towns and cities, where their true worth can be properly judged.

J. BENJAMIN
Grimsby Adventure Playground Association
29 Heneage Road
Grimsby

THE ALGERIAN WAR

SIR,—We have forwarded to the President of France the following letter on behalf of the signatories:

Your Excellency,

We are gravely disturbed by reports of the trial of Djamila Bouhired, who was condemned to death by the Permanent Military Tribunal in Algiers on July 15, 1957, for complicity in terrorist acts.

It appears that the case was heard with extreme haste. The witnesses do not impress us as reliable, the most important among them being close to insanity. Djamila Bouhired repudiated the confession attributed to her. There was no inquiry before sentence was pronounced into allegations that she had been tortured after her arrest. The lawyer entrusted with her defence was not allowed to deliver his plea. These features of the case justify a suspicion that the standards of justice accepted in France and all civilised countries have been violated.

We venture to intervene because the maintenance of these standards is the concern of people in all countries—and especially in Britain, the friend and ally of France—who cherish the ideals of rectitude and humanity for which France has long been respected.

We make no claim to pass our own judgment on Djamila Bouhired's guilt or innocence, but we feel strongly that this has not yet been decided by a fair and proper trial. We therefore request Your Excellency to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the trial, and meanwhile to grant a reprieve to Djamila Bouhired who has for six months been awaiting execution.

Signed by: Lindsay Anderson, A. J. Ayer, Michael Ayrton, The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr J. Bronowski, Ritchie Calder, Barbara Castle, Canon L. John Collins, Michael Foot, Christopher Fry, Gerald Gardiner, QC, Trevor Huddleston (CR), Augustus John, Arthur Koestler, Doris Lessing, Benn W. Levy, Humphrey Lyttelton, Hugh McDairmid, Rev. George F. Macleod, Archibald Marshall, QC, Kingsley Martin, Rev. Nathaniel Micklem, B. M. Nicholson, John Osborne, Sir Herbert Read, Prof. J. Rotblat, Bertrand Russell, Viscount Stansgate, A. J. P. Taylor.

Should any of your readers desire to support this appeal we shall be very glad if they would write to us accordingly.

AUDREY JUPP
Union of Democratic Control
86 Rochester Row
SW1

SIR,—I went just before Christmas to Oujda in the province of Morocco on the Algerian frontier to see how certain British societies could help the refugees who had escaped from the fighting in Algeria. The societies to whom I sent information have responded splendidly but the feeding, clothing and housing of 60,000 refugees, among whom are 27,000 children, needs a great international effort. The International Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies have now appealed for help for the Algerian refugees both in Morocco and Tunis and it is hoped that they will soon be able to take up again the task of feeding the refugees which lack of money forced them to give up at the end of October.

Since then the small Algerian community in Morocco and their Moroccan friends have kept the refugees alive on a ration which gives each person half a pound of barley bread a day and gives the children a little powdered milk. The refugees are living in tents and shanties or in the French brothel area, which the Moroccans closed down when the 'Protectorate' came to an end.

Among the hundreds of thousands of the world's refugees these are only a few, but I want to assure your readers from what I have seen myself that their need is great and urgent. The Comite International de la Croix Rouge at Geneva or the British Red Cross at 15 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, will receive subscriptions. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (17 Broad Street, Oxford) in full realisation of the urgency has already sent valuable help direct to the refugees. The Save the Children Fund (12 Upper Belgrave Street, SW1) has sent aid and planned inquiries through international organisations.

THOMAS FOX-PITT
49/50 Denison House
SW1

FLEET STREET

SIR,—Francis Williams in your issue of 11 January seems to be a good deal more despondent about the future of newspapers than the facts warrant. The first time I see one of my fellow travellers on the train to town or back reading a television set I shall really begin to worry about newspapers being pushed out by the one-eyed monster. The truth is that a television set is no more a substitute for a newspaper than fish and chips is for a box of chocolates.

Newspaper proprietors, like farmers, are pessimists, but as a result of price increases and the cut in the telephone charges, my impression of them is that they are rather happier now than they were a year ago. As for advertisers, many of them are now realising that the people who race out to try 'Hugaboo' sweets after seeing some lunatic suck them for 15 seconds on their little screen are just as likely to become 'Bugaboo' chocolate addicts the following night. The really sane people in the country are, of course, influenced by newspaper and periodical advertising.

L. C. MCCLEAN
Honorary Secretary
Central London Branch
National Union of Journalists

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

SIR,—With regard to Mr Roger Harben's letter in your number of 21 December, we should like first of all to explain that one of us is, and the other of us has been, the proprietor of a Hebridean island for a considerable length of time; we are both strongly in favour of the preservation and protection of rare British species of animals, birds, plants or butterflies.

Our present attitude with regard to this matter is that the Nature Conservancy has deviated from its proper purpose of protecting such species into expensive projects of ecological research which have nothing to do with conservation. Rum is the most glaring example of these; a good many others have been discussed at length by Professor Balfour Browne in an article in the *Glasgow Herald* of 22 November, which everyone interested in this question should read.

We have ample knowledge of the removal of all farm livestock from the Isle of Rum this summer; one of us knows the former agricultural tenant personally and lent him help for the final round-up. A meeting of the Northern Pastoral Club was held in Dingwell on 25 August, attended by the MPs for Caithness and Sutherland, and Ross and Cromarty, to protest against this, but without avail.

Regarding the question of the self-contradictory nature of the statements put out by the Nature Conservancy on the Rum question, we too can say we have been bewildered. On 5 April, when the acquisition of Rum by the Nature Conservancy was publicly announced, it was stated that 'Rhum's (*sic*) new owners will retain ban on visitors' (*Scotsman*). That seems clear enough. And on 22 August the *Glasgow Herald* reported the Nature Conservancy office in Edinburgh as saying that the farming tenant 'had given up his tenancy before Rhum (*sic*) was acquired by the Conservancy'. The very next day, the *Scotsman* reported a Conservancy statement that 'when they concluded terms for the purchase of Rum they did not anticipate that the grazing tenant would relinquish his tenancy'. The truth of the matter is that the island was sold over the head of the tenant, who was given no opportunity to bid for it, and who relinquished his tenancy after hearing of the sale on the ground that there was not room for two such entirely opposing interests in the island. Thereafter the Conservancy refused to relet the grazing or to take over any of the outgoer's cattle or sheep themselves.

With regard to what we have said about the question of finance, bearing in mind that the Isle of Rum harbours no rare or interesting species that would be endangered by public access to the island or by the presence of sheep and cattle there, we consider that a gross waste of public money has been incurred over this business (particularly as other forms of research in the Highland and Islands are very much

2nd - 11th March

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under-financed); and we consider it objectionable that the members of committees of a body possessing the right of compulsory land acquisition should benefit financially by research grants and contracts from that body. This is a matter of principle and is entirely unaffected by whether or not Rum was acquired by compulsory purchase.

J. L. CAMPBELL
COMPTON MACKENZIE

INDONESIAN MICE

SIR,—Critic's ingenious explanation (Jan. 4) of a recent cable of mine to the *Manchester Guardian* on famine conditions in Indonesia does him credit. But it does me none, and I therefore crave the right to reply. Questioning my report that people in Central Java 'were reduced to eating field mice', he suggests that 'mice' should have been 'maize'. Possibly, he adds, the two words became confused over the telephone.

As far as I know, no telephone was involved. The source of the report was Mr Muljadi Djojomartono, Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs, and the statement he made after his visit to Central Java was carried by Reuters. Apart from the fact that a correspondent of so reputable an agency would certainly have checked on the statement to find whether rodents or grain were involved, one doubts whether a mere change of diet from rice to maize would have been worth reporting and whether, if grain were involved, the military administration would have rushed in 10,000 tons of imported rice at a time when foreign currency is so desperately short.

Critic can 'hardly believe that mice could be a considerable item in the diet of 80,000'. Nor can I. But I did not, of course, suggest that mice provided most, or even much, of their nourishment. Lastly, the Reuter cable referred to 'field mice', which makes the telephonic confusion explanation even more difficult to credit.

Both Dr Hatta and Dr Sutan Sjahrir, the Socialist leader, have strongly attacked the government for subjecting the people so unnecessarily to such hardships. I would rather believe them than any spokesman for a government which had introduced a strict military censorship long before it opened the present phase of the New Guinea dispute, and which at this moment has at least two of its best known journalists in prison for their failure to conform to censorship. How vehemently, in slightly different circumstances, Critic would have condemned this blatant and tragic attempt to divert indignation against maladministration by inflaming the worst kind of nationalist hysteria.

VERNON BARTLETT

267 Ampang Road
Kuala Lumpur

SIR,—In the summer 1956 I was in Peking at a conference and an interesting story was going the rounds of the dining room of the Peking Hotel, about a foreigner who had been asked to dinner in a Chinese home and was offered indigenous wines. The first was maize wine and she liked it. 'What is it made of?' she asked. 'Mice,' came the smiling reply! She refused another glass but took some rice wine instead. 'What is this made of?' she asked. 'Lice,' came the smiling reply. Here, naturally, the story ends for the Chinese, but the foreign press might have taken it up, we do not know. But certainly the Javanese story might be another 'Mice' and 'lice' misunderstanding!

AHMED FAIZ

Pakistan Times, Lahore

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SIR,—Many of your readers who are justly alarmed by the present suicidal nuclear arms race, and who feel a sense of ineffectualness as individuals, may well help themselves and the cause—which is being so ably pressed forward by your journal—by forming a local group, such as we have helped to do in this Borough of Paddington.

We are circularising the following declaration and by this means and the organising of meetings hope to arouse sympathy for the movement and produce a 'battalion' of support for the rally, to be held by the National Council for Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests, on 17 February at the Central Hall, Westminster.

'We call on all citizens of Paddington to declare and affirm with us their abhorrence at the prospect of nuclear war and condemn as fatalistic and sterile ideas which depend for their support on the threats and use of such weapons.

'Believing that our country with its historical traditions is capable of leading the nations towards harmony, we call upon the government to abandon the nuclear weapons arms race and play a positive role in bringing together the great nations of the world.'

DEBORAH GARMAN
KENDAL HARRISS
H. BERGER

The Paddington Council for the
Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests
37 Newton Road
London, W2

BERTRAM MILLS CIRCUS

SIR,—So far as journalists are concerned, it has been the policy of the Mills family for 38 years to believe that they have the right to say whatever they think of a show, but we also believe they should stick to facts and at least make a sincere effort to be fairly accurate.

If I may say so, I think Mr Logue's column contained more than a forgivable number of inaccuracies.

He refers to '24 brass bandsmen (two tubas)'. In fact there are only eighteen instrumentalists, of whom nine play brass instruments and nine either string or reed instruments. There are no tubas although there is one euphonium, and one is surely entitled to assume that anyone who writes about musical instruments should know the difference between a tuba and a euphonium, or at least between one or two instruments of either kind.

Then there are 'a dozen' lascivious thwacks round her 'tubby' midriff. In fact the whip goes round the girl's waist twice and her waist measurement is 19 inches.

Of the tigers, none of which are 'mangy', he apparently saw six. There have never been more than four tigers in the act, and as one has had 'tummy' trouble, it has only appeared twice since the opening and at all other performances there have been but three. I believe there were three tigers in the act when Mr Logue saw it but would not disagree with him if he said there were four on the occasion of his visit.

It is true that there are three horse acts in the performance and that about 36 horses and ponies are involved, but only four of the horses appear more than once—in fact, twice. It is, I think, a little unfair when writing of the horses to say 'they appear three times, which is a bit of a bore', as the inference is that we only have about a dozen horses and that they all appear three times.

If Mr Logue disliked our show there is nothing I can do about it, for he has every right to criticise favourably or otherwise, but surely he can take the trouble to get obvious facts right.

CYRIL B. MILLS

Bertram Mills Circus,
1 Dorset Square, NW1

[Mr Logue comments: 'I'm sorry there were inaccuracies in my report; but I beg leave to point out that as I could not see well enough into the Band box to count the instrumentalists, I relied upon the programme, which has a photograph of 24. I did not mean to say that the same horses appeared in different acts, but simply that the Shumann Act, which appears three times, was monotonous. As for the tigers, I was relying on my count of six in the cages behind the circus. I apologise for calling them mangy, but I meant it only in the same sense that some politicians are mangy.'—ED., *NS*.]

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BOOKS IN GENERAL

Diogenes in a Frock-coat

Of all the eminent Victorians known to us, Mark Pattison is the chilliest. Taciturn, unforgiving, stingy, introspective, he was the unbending misanthrope in an Oxford given over to theatrical melancholia. Today, when dons stud the Sunday press and impart their mysteries to a million or so television viewers, Pattison, who believed that a University should exist for pure learning and research and hated the idea of its becoming a 'super public school' for hordes of students, inevitably seems as dead as Queen Anne, a hermit of arcane knowledge, brooding sterilely over the injuries and sufferings of his academic career in a preternaturally well-stocked library. Hostile to his colleagues, unsociable and crusty to the undergraduates, the Rector of Lincoln made a strange contrast to the Master of Balliol. He was, writes Tuckwell,

> in all points the antithesis of Jowett. The one was idealist, the other practical; a Cynic the one, while the other was a Stoic. Pattison brooding, self-centred, morose; Jowett sweet-blooded, altruistic, sociable; Jowett beamingly optimistic, Pattison pessimist to the core. To his old friend's deathbed, so the tale was current at the time, Jowett sent a farewell message: 'You have seen so much good in the world that you may be hopeful of the future!' 'I have seen so much *wrong* in the world', snarled Diogenes from his pillow, 'that I have *no* hope for the future!'

Or, as the young men put it –

> And now the Rector goes
> With a dewdrop at his nose,
> And his skinny hands in loose black gloves enrolled
> Irresistibly, I fear,
> Suggesting the idea
> Of a discontented lizard with a cold.

Hard on Sir Geoffrey Faber's excellent Life of the Master comes an equally admirable complementary study of the Rector*. Mr Green, the present Dean of Lincoln, has approached his subject in a different fashion from Sir Geoffrey. He has placed Pattison firmly in the setting of his college and of nineteenth-century Oxford – a method that appears discursive but which is, in fact, ideally suited to the heap of new material that he has had to handle. He has examined the 140 volumes of the Pattison MS. in the Bodleian, he has ransacked the college archives and he has picked the brains of that unrivalled Pattisonian, the Warden of All Souls. He writes urbanely and copiously and the result is one of the best biography-cum-social histories that I have read for a very long time.

The life of any small, privileged and close community has a warm and roseate air in retrospect and the reader plunges into Mr Green's book as into the womb of the last century. This is Ackermann's Oxford, as it later looked 'from the meadows near the gas-works', the Oxford of Gibbon's well-merited reproaches. Keble's Assize Sermon was still unpreached and Newman had not yet grown to love the snapdragon on the walls of Trinity. Lincoln, under the heavy hand of its Rector, Edward Tatham (1792-1845), slept comfortably alongside the grander foundations. Mr Green builds up a repetitive but agreeable picture of the college and its twelve clerical slumberers, infusing his pages with a porty and golden parochialism largely derived from the Senior Common-Room's betting-book:

> . . . Mr Rathbone . . . bet Mr Rose two bottles to one of port that the minority on the Catholic question was more than fifty . . . odd scraps of knowledge drift through the evening air. Was Mr Booth wrong in supposing that there was an animal between a horse and a cow called a jumant? Almost certainly: but then Mr Booth had a penchant for being wrong. He insisted wrongly that Arthur Young advocated using stone brash for certain kinds of soil. How much did the College pay for the prayer books bought in 1801? Where do the Marlborough family sit in the Chapel at Blenheim?
>
> . . . The fellows discussed the salary of the President of Trinity, the acreage of the Parks, the area of Clarke Jenkins's rooms in the Chapel quad; they wondered whether Harby had 'fitted up his rooms before the taking of Seringapatam when Tippoo was killed' and found that he had not.

Whist, chess, backgammon, the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the strangely absorbing wagers on one another's weight ('Was Radford, as Walesby suggested, sixteen stone? Did Calcott tip the scales nearer twelve than eleven stone?') – for a slow man time passed easily enough in the celibate, unreformed Oxford of the Eighteen-Thirties. 'Fellowships', Mr Green writes, 'were regarded as the reward of past efforts rather than as incentives to future work. The dividends which each fellow drew, whether resident or non-resident, were the prize-money attached to the fellowship. The College was like a company from which the directors, active or inactive, drew their shares'. As one non-resident commented to a colleague, 'the amount is splendid considering the times'. 'Jerusalem be damned', exclaimed an elderly fellow of St John's, nettled by the future Dean Stanley's continuous jaw on the subject of the Holy Land, 'give us wine, women and horses'.

Such was the state of unregenerate torpor against which Pattison, Jowett and their friends fought so furiously in the 1840's and '50's. Mr Green plots the battle for university reform through its various stages (like all good community historians, he has a keen eye and a sneaking partiality for archaic anomalies and abuses), taking care not to lose sight of the young fellow of Lincoln. He portrays Pattison the tutor, growing in stature all the time, reserved with his colleagues, considerate and sympathetic to his pupils, already embarked on those Homeric odysseys of reading which are such a feature of the *Memoirs*. 'Hitherto', he wrote,

> I had had no mind, properly so called, merely a boy's intelligence, receptive of anything I read or heard. I now awoke to the new idea of finding the reason behind things; I began to suspect I might have much to unlearn as well as to learn, and that I must clear my mind of much current matter that had lodged there . . . the principle of rationalism was born in me and once born it was sure to grow, and to become the master-idea of the whole process of self-education, on which I was from this time forward embarked.

At the age of 25, Pattison was sucked into the Tractarian whirlpool, and was soon devilling for Newman, collating St Cyprian and reciting his Breviary ('this time-wasting and mind-drowning occupation', as he afterwards characteristically described it). 'In fact', he writes, 'fanaticism was laying its deathly grip around me. . . . My reason seemed entirely in abeyance in the years 1840, 1841, 1842'. Gradually, the fever waned and the theological convalescent settled back into his accepted role of a model college tutor. His early and middle thirties were Pattison's fairest years. Absorbed in his work, his pupils and his vast unremitting scheme of self-education, he was a shy, purposeful and sympathetic figure, a focus-point for all that was liberal and *avant-garde* in reactionary Oxford. In 1851 came the bombshell that tore his life up by the roots and left him, the victim of an all-devouring self-pity, a misery to himself and to others for the rest of his scholarly life.

The bombshell was, of course, his failure to obtain the Rectorship of Lincoln. Mr Green winds his way admirably through the shabby labyrinths of this miserable affair, one of the great *causes célèbres* of Oxford history, the equivalent of the strange case of 'Robinson's Vote' at Cambridge, to which Sir Charles Snow's *The Masters* partly owes its origin. But Pattison lacked the wincing magnanimity of Sir Charles's Jago. Loss of the Rectorship broke him up completely. As Mr Green says, he was 'permanently soured by his failure'; 'I nauseate', he wrote, 'the very thought of parochial work, and my only preoccupation must be books. We have all here lost something but no one has lost what I have lost – all their earthly hopes'.

> Even his character underwent some kind of subtle metamorphosis. The most unpleasing aspects, the unfriendly snarl, the self-absorption, the ill-temper, none of which he had ever lost, reappeared in fuller force as the buoyant friendliness and attraction which success had brought out withered. His affections became chilled. His taciturnity and moroseness became more pronounced. His faith waned further . . . even in his physical appearance he became shrivelled and wizened, wrinkled before his time. . . .

When, ten years too late, he was eventually elected Rector, the iron had eaten into his soul too deeply for the headship to be anything more than a scholarly sinecure. He grudged all time given up to the college as so much distraction from the serious business of life – the biography of Casaubon (immensely readable, the fruit of twenty-five years' study and meditation), the material for his unwritten 'Scaliger', the weighty essays in the *Westminster* and *National*

**Oxford Common Room. A Study of Lincoln College and Mark Pattison.* By V. H. H. GREEN. *Arnold.* 30s.

Reviews, the Study of Milton (towards whom, says Tuckwell, 'he felt as a scholiast more than as a worshipper'), the pamphlet on university organisation, and, finally, the egregious and imperishable *Memoirs*. In 1861 he married; the lady was young, talented and beautiful, but his marriage, like everything else in Pattison's life, turned to dust and ashes. Mrs Pattison, continually in poor health, had a strong physical aversion for her husband (in one extraordinarily outspoken letter, she told him so). She passed more and more of her time abroad or fluttering around Sir Charles Dilke (whom she later married) and Pattison was left to solace himself with the adoring Meta Bradley, the 27-year-old daughter of a tyrannous and exacting clergyman. The Rector died at Harrogate in 1884. His end was unedifying:

> . . . the mind, still active and restless, leaped out, seared by pain; 'the always uncontrollable temper, the rage, the pathos, the abject fits of terror, the immense vitality', his wife wrote, 'the terrible fits of terror with shrieks which went through the house. . . . Let not my last days be like his! The moral ruin is awful.'

Such was Mark Pattison, the quintessential grammarian. George Eliot adumbrated a good deal of him in *Middlemarch*, Rhoda Broughton satirised him outright as Professor Forth in *Belinda*. His saturnine nature was all too visible to those around him: his greatness, too often belittled or misunderstood, is to be found in the selfish purity of his nature, in the blind dedicated pursuit of truth, regardless of where it might lead him. 'I have really no history', he wrote, 'but a mental history. . . . All my energy was directed upon one end – to improve myself, to form my own mind, to sound things thoroughly, to free myself from the bondage of unreason.' It was a noble aim, the more so because a humanist has temptations, solicitations rather, of which the pure or research scientist knows nothing. Jowett, Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Pater even – they all had distractions, practical or creative, literary or æsthetic, drawing them away from the goal of pure intellect. Pattison's misfortune was that he lacked a chapel-of-ease of any kind. Only religion could have saved him and religion he had discarded. He had, as he said himself, defecated his beliefs to a pure transparency. In the moon-cold chambers of that luminous mind, the idea of Godhead had long ago been considered, rejected, shelved and set aside. The result was illustrious wormwood, fit for a Grammarian's funeral.

JOHN RAYMOND

Winter Spate, Midnight

Such thunderings shake the air they cause
The fox to stand still on three paws;
The weasel at the hole he's found
Won't creep into the thudding ground.

Black hills are slashed white with this grace.
Sheet-iron thunder buckles space
Till noise, made universe, is all
A wind, a land and heaven fall.

And tall stars shift their ground round this
Dark uproar whose still centre is
The adder sleeping in his bed,
Coiled round his neat and evil head.

NORMAN MACCAIG

Last of the Arabists

The Land of Midian. By H. ST JOHN PHILBY. *Benn.* 36*s*.

Forty Years in the Wilderness. By H. ST JOHN PHILBY. *Hale.* 30*s*.

St John Philby has the distinction – or perhaps the misfortune – of becoming a legend in his own lifetime. For many years, the vagaries of Saudi Arabian foreign policy were widely attributed to his influence. Even today, the mention of his name arouses violent reactions in Middle Eastern capitals. I have heard him variously described, by Arab politicians who should know better, as a French, British, American, Zionist and even Communist agent, as the man most responsible for the partition of Palestine, as an emissary of the Baghdad Pact, and as an unscrupulous intriguer who made a fortune out of oil. His expulsion from Saudi Arabia in 1955, and his return and reconciliation with the House of Saud eighteen months later were each interpreted as evidence of momentous changes in Saudi policy; and for many years his name has figured prominently in despatches by journalistic 'experts' on the Middle East.

The reality, of course, is more prosaic. Philby entered the Middle East via the Indian Civil Service, and after a spell in Iraq under Sir Percy Cox, and with Lawrence in Transjordan, he resigned from the service in 1925 and settled in Saudi Arabia. He became one of Ibn Saud's closest friends, and for 30 years regularly attended the daily councils of state at which policy was formed. His advice was often of great importance – it was at his suggestion that Saud opened the negotiations which eventually led to the great Aramco oil concession – but he was in no sense an official of the Saudi court, let alone an agent of a foreign power, and he was never paid for his services. His principal work in Arabia has been academic rather than political. At one time or another he has visited every part of the vast interior, mainly on camelback, and his collective writings constitute perhaps the biggest single contribution to our knowledge of Arabian topography and history. His passion for his life-work led him – unlike most British Arabists – to renounce Christianity, and his status as a Moslem allowed him to explore many aspects of Arabian life denied to others. His latest volume of exploration, *The Land of Midian*, describes a prolonged expedition to north-west Arabia he made in 1950-1. Many readers will find it, as I did, long, repetitive and dull. But it will, no doubt, become the standard work on this part of the world.

Forty Years in the Wilderness, a series of autobiographical essays, is far more interesting, because it deals with the events which led to Philby's expulsion. What had attracted him to Arabia was the personality of Ibn Saud and the regime he created. Saud, whose family connections with the fanatical Wahhabite sect went back to its origins in the eighteenth century, had conquered the Arabian interior by a combination of military genius and religious revivalism. His holy warriors captured the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, and purged them of the corruption and laxity for which they had become notorious; and the unitarian kingdom thus created was governed in strict accordance with Koranic texts. Philby found the atmosphere of Saud's court, a combination of austerity and romance, highly congenial, and for Saud himself he developed a respect bordering on veneration.

The tragedy of modern Arabia, as described by Philby, is that of the transformation of an impoverished aristocrat into a vulgar *nouveau riche*. When he first joined the court, the royal revenues were derived mainly from taxes on the Mecca pilgrims. But after 1946, Aramco's ruthless exploitation of the Arabian sub-soil turned Saud into a multi-millionaire, almost overnight. In less than a decade, the moral basis of Saud's kingdom collapsed. Wahhabite fanaticism provided no protection, for the weakness of Islam is that it has no philosophy of work. By the time the oil-wealth came, Saud was already a senile old man, and the administration of his kingdom – with its revenues – passed into the hands of unscrupulous courtiers. In eight years, £600 million vanished, with virtually nothing to show for it; simple desert sheiks, old and young alike, plunged like Gadarene swine into the Hollywood way of life. Philby found the new Saudi Arabia increasingly distasteful, and denounced it both in print and at the council table. His criticisms were bitterly resented by the courtiers, but so long as the old king lived he was safe. After Ibn Saud's death, however, his position became increasingly precarious, and he was eventually given 48 hours to leave the country.

Most of this book was written during his exile. It is an old man's book, sad – though rarely bitter – meandering, discursive, peopled by old dead faces:

> . . . There is literally nobody left, except myself, who played a prominent, if indeed any, part in the furious controversy which raged over the Khurma episode. . . . Lord Curzon and Edwin Montagu, Sir Percy Cox, Sir Arnold Wilson and Sir Reginald Wingate, King Husain, King Ali, King Abdullah, King Faisal and Ibn Saud, D. G. Hogarth, Gertrude Bell and Sir John Shuckburgh, Lawrence and Colonel C. E. Wilson, Said Talib and Jafar al Askari and the grand old Naqib of

The London Magazine

★

*The February Number now on sale (3s.) contains among other contributions a new long poem by **William Plomer,** TUGELA RIVER; a characteristic story by **Sir Osbert Sitwell,** RECOLLECTIONS OF AN AWKWARD AFTERNOON IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE; an authoritative study of THE CRITERION: A LITERARY REVIEW IN RETROSPECT by **Malcolm Bradbury;** an article by **Roy Fuller,** SOME VINTAGES OF GRAVES; and **Julian Mitchell** contributes to the WRITER'S PROSPECT series. A SPOILED DAY is a 'first' by **Jeremy Gardner;** and there are many other poems and book reviews.

★

***Coming Soon:**
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Philby himself, though over 70, is still hale and hearty, and, now that he has returned, it is to be hoped he will be allowed to pass many more years at the Saudi court, though this book shows that exile has not softened his criticisms. Of all the generation of British administrators who re-made the Middle East after the collapse of Ottoman rule, he was the most far-sighted. Almost alone, he recognised the growing force of Arab nationalism, supported the creation of genuinely independent states, and saw the ultimate dangers of a neo-colonialist policy based on puppet Hashemite kings. He was one of the few western experts who took a realistic view of the Palestine problem. Not surprisingly, his foresight was rewarded by 30 years of cold-shouldering by the British government. He has lived long enough to see most of his judgments vindicated. And fortunately, the failure of the Foreign Office to avail itself of his services allowed him to complete the work which has made him the last – and perhaps the greatest – representative of the long Arabist tradition of Burton, Doughty and Hogarth.

PAUL JOHNSON

A Question of Identity

The Making of the Auden Canon. By JOSEPH WARREN BEACH. *Oxford: Minnesota.* 38*s.*

At first glance Professor Beach's undertaking might seem likely to make dull reading. He has examined all the changes made by Mr Auden to his pre-1945 verse, when the poet was assembling the texts of the American *Collected Poetry* (1945) and the English *Collected Shorter Poems* (1950). In fact, this book provides some extremely valuable insights, from a new angle, into the nature of the celebrated 'double man' in Auden. It was known, of course, that Auden had amended some of his early semi-Marxist or humanist poems to make them accord more with his later Christian beliefs. But Professor Beach dispassionately piles up item after item: poems, passages, single lines, phrases, individual words are shown to have been discarded or amended. After a while the sheer small detail of it all becomes rather embarrassing – as though one were reading the finically amended diaries of a reformed rake.

Yet most of Auden's amendments do not greatly alter one's reaction to the poems affected; they remain on the whole his less successful poems. And this confirms what is felt on first reading them: that these poems are weak, not because of the nature of the statements they make, but simply because they *are* trying to make statements. Since the better poems or passages do not make ideological affirmations they cannot become incorrect; they embody states of mind, and states of mind are non-political. Poems of this kind can be true to their author all his life, whatever the changes in his doctrinal allegiances.

But the uneasy relationship between the poet and the believer lies too deep in Auden to allow him to settle for so simple a division. There are occasional head-on clashes between his artistic sense and his moral earnestness – and his moral earnestness usually wins. The most surprising instance – one which makes even Professor Beach forgo his habitual equability – is the fate of the Vicar's sermon in *The Dog Beneath the Skin.* Taken from context it is printed ten years later with a note by Auden pointing out 'the positive spiritual lessons it conveys'. The problem of tone is certainly difficult, but this is to pretend that it does not exist. The sermon is broad parody in its original context, not because it is baroque, histrionic and grotesque, but because it is also hysterical and banal, 'flashy and meretricious'. Can a Christian now seriously be expected to read it as finely rhetorical truth?

Yet by reflection from all this one sees more clearly where Auden's very considerable virtues as a poet lie. One sees, for example, that he was exciting in the Thirties not for his ideas in themselves but for his alert hospitality to the *feel* of ideas, for his ability to express our emotional relationship to the intellectual atmosphere. More important, one can see more precisely that Auden writes well when he is nostalgically committed to his subject. Perhaps he writes best of all when he is exploring a tense relation between this nostalgia and the mature man's problem of where he may deeply belong. Here Auden's retentions are as revealing as his deletions – and more touching, as in the several reappearances of that sad evocative cameo which begins, 'Oh, the verandah and the fruit . . .'

Will Auden's next collection show changes as comprehensive to his recent poems? This seems unlikely. His best poems are now more firmly grounded – not because Auden has been doctrinally steady for a decade but because these poems embody a genuine imaginative tension of the kind described above, a nostalgic love interplaying with a deep need to assent maturely, as in the lovely opening lines of *In Praise of Limestone*:

> If it form the one landscape that we the inconstant ones
> Are consistently homesick for . . .

But these issues lie beyond Professor Beach's chosen period.

Of Auden's own reactions to his earlier poetry Professor Beach has made an admirable examination. He specifically disclaims any intention of writing literary criticism but knows that he must, finally, make some judgment on the-man-in-relation-to-his-work. He does so with a comprehensiveness, objectivity and good sense which are characteristic of his whole approach, and ends, after expressing a well-founded admiration for Auden, 'it is, in the last analysis, a question of identity, and other things being equal, our fullest admiration goes to the poet who on this point never leaves us in doubt'.

RICHARD HOGGART

Duckworth Books

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by F. E. HALLIDAY

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New Verse

Words for the Wind. By THEODORE ROETHKE. *Secker & Warburg.* 15*s.*

Act One. By RANDOLPH STOW. *Macdonald.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Heart of Grace. By PATRICK GALVIN. *Linden Press.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Home Truths. By ANTHONY THWAITE. *Marvell Press.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Poems. By ANTHONY CRONIN. *Cresset Press.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

A Beginning. By DOM MORAES. *Parton Press.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The Rebirth of Pride. By JONATHAN GRIFFIN. *Secker & Warburg.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Mr Roethke is a poet in the native American tradition. He belongs to the same family as Robert Frost, John Crowe Ransom, Marianne Moore, Elizabeth Bishop, and is a distant relative of Emily Dickinson. Like theirs, his poetry reads like whimsy even when it is most serious; this is because things are deceptive and have two or more sides; turn them over and they have quite a different look. This awareness results in a sense of balance, or a sequence of canny qualifications. There is nothing like it in contemporary, and very little in traditional, English poetry. The English poet assumes that he knows certain things from the start, even if that should only be doubt; the things may contradict each other, so they must be reconciled in his mind, as mysticism or scepticism or mere compromise. The American poet of Mr Roethke's family does not assume that he knows things beforehand, so he inquiries into them: people, events, plants or good and evil. His mind is not compromised but quite free, but is particularly attracted by the enigmatic, the two- or many-sided. The world lies all before him – a fortunate prospect.

Mr Roethke is a many-sided, likeable, frank, and very interesting poet. His mind and senses are alert, yet work easily; he can see, and see himself seeing, without dividing his attention; and in some of these poems he is like a piece of nature observing nature. Observation easily becomes identification with him; sometimes he brings us so close to earth that we feel we are growing out of it, like strange plants. He does not bring us so close to people, nor to himself, though he tries very hard. There is a long poem, *Praise to the End!*, where he traces a life, presumably his own, from childhood. It begins:

> A kitten can
> Bite with his feet;
> Papa and Mamma
> Have more teeth.

But though it contains some wonderful strokes, the poem is too idiosyncratic to be easily understood, and is the only poem in *Words for the Wind* that reads like a personal indulgence.

More than half the poems in the book have

already been published elsewhere. Among the new ones the finest is *Meditations of an Old Woman,* imagined recollections and thoughts of Mr Roethke's mother. There is a sequence of poems expressing the follies and elations and embarrassments of being in love, and showing the many-sidedness of the lover, though not of his mistress. *Meditations of an Old Woman* is a remarkable poem, and Mr Roethke, as all America knows, a very fine poet.

Mr Stow is a young Australian. His book is divided into two parts with an interlude between, the first part dealing with scenes of Australian life, the second with general themes, mainly mythological and historical. The interlude and the second part are by far the best. The descriptions of Australian life are vivid enough, but to rouse his imagination Mr Stow clearly needed such often used and inexhaustible themes as *Before Adam, Christ and Adam in Hell,* and *The First Monarch,* with the imaginative lines at the end:

> And meanwhile,
> Foreseeing Jezebel, broken in her hair,
> The dogs prick up their ears all round the square.

Mr Stow's best poem is *The Continent and the Island,* a dialogue between Tithonus and Endymion which owes nothing to Tennyson or Keats. This is a book filled with promise.

Mr Patrick Galvin's poetry runs over with suffering and cruelty:

> My two arms fell off me
> And my small head was broken in many places
> All the blood that was in me ran away
> And I was afraid.

This is from *Heart of Grace,* one of the most coherent and affirmative poems:

> They have broken my back and I will mend it
> They have broken my head and I will mend it
> All my blood ran away but I will bring it back:
> Fire into words: words into fire: fire into words.

Terror has a world of its own where torture itself speaks. Mr Galvin knows that language, which the untortured can only guess at. It sounds strangely, but no one would doubt its reality. These poems are as vivid and terrible as a sequence of nightmares. They are rough-hewn, but this adds to the effect of horror; it is as if they had been violently torn from a greater nightmare. They say that experience is terrible. Mr Galvin is a rude but authentic poet.

One enters a calmer zone with Mr Thwaite, a zone which permits even conceits and felicities. There is a finely imagined poem on Oedipus. *Delilah to Samson* is another, with the last verse:

> Now as you bow beneath the stony air
> I take you back: O look at me, see where
> Your traitor claims you, hair by stolen hair.

In *The Dream*—

> At four o'clock our two ghosts, yawning, met.

In *Third Person,* dealing with marriage—

> Sharing two lives, these two believe
> What both hold is a third indeed.

These few lines give an idea of the variety of these poems. They show a curious mind searching experience and finding unexpected things. The poetry is a means of discovery. Mr Thwaite is known already, but this collection gives a true idea of his gifts.

Mr Cronin is a very subjective poet; we are more conscious of him than of his poetry, and this leads to monotony. He can turn a very good line:

> Thief calling to thief from his cross with no Christ in between.

But this situation, restated in other poems, easily becomes sentimental as the last line draws near:

> Although we say I love you, no one cares . . .
> And they sleep in the widening dawn
> Of a world which does not care. . . .

The verse itself is excellent but for this.

Mr Dom Moraes is a young Indian, not yet twenty. His poems have the softness and charm of youth, and waver between dream and reality.

To take as a fine example of the first:

> The King pacing his bedroom, touching things,
> Trying vaguely to conceive eternity.

And of the second, these lines about three men swept out to sea:

> Humped, elbows jerking in a skein of waves
> Like giant women knitting.

Both passages are remarkable. There is one fine longish poem, *A Man Dreaming,* a mature work. But it is hard to judge these poems; they are so astonishing as the work of one so young; at the same time they are curiously mature. They tempt one to prophesy a great future for this poet.

As far as I can catch its drift, *The Rebirth of Pride* is an exhortation to Man, having lost God,

> To keep faith not having faith
> The brave oath.

Or again:

> Man now required to adapt himself
> To the death of the race and all life's doom:
> Carry that Arctic in him and still live,
> That utter hunger in him and yet love.

This work has the form of a poem, but not its nature; a sort of high wishful thinking takes the place of imagination.

EDWIN MUIR

New Novels

I Like It Here. By KINGSLEY AMIS. *Gollancz.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Claudine in Paris. By COLETTE. Translated by ANTONIA WHITE. *Secker & Warburg.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The Menagerie. By CATHERINE COOKSON. *Macdonald.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The Naked Sun. By ISAAC ASIMOV. *Michael Joseph.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

One closes Mr Amis's third novel with a sad feeling, as if one had just watched Mr Bannister or Mr Chataway running an eight-minute or even a sixteen-minute mile. What went wrong? The book, first of all, should not have been a novel at all, but impressions of Portugal; as such it is, particularly on the political level, in places not at all bad. Secondly, Mr Amis felt that all the same he had to have a plot, and the plot he chose was a variation of that in Mr Anthony Powell's *What's Become of Waring?* The variation is about an old Englishman living in Portugal, who may be the famous writer he claims to be, and may be an impostor. It gets in the way of the purely Portuguese impressions. It throws no new light, though it is intended to, on the character of Mr Amis's hero; Garnet Bowen leaves the book as he has entered it, weakly decent, and muddled. Thirdly, Mr Amis leans in this novel more heavily than ever before on dialogue, and from his dialogue one often cannot tell whether he thinks his characters nice or not nice. Thus, on page 125 there is a facetious monologue by a character called Bannion, and the monologue seemed to me to stamp Bannion as a perhaps good-natured but noisy and self-assertive bore. On page 128, Mr Amis or his hero told me that 'only an unusually nasty man could have resented Bannion's approaches'. What about an unusually nervous man, or a man who just wanted to get on with a quiet conversation? Fourthly and fundamentally, all through the book Mr Amis the comic turn, an amusing chap but one can have enough of him, was tripping up Mr Amis the comic artist, a much more important figure.

The comic artist had one flaringly good central idea. Garnet Bowen, Mr Amis's hero, is one of these sponge-like, absorbent persons who remain alive, who even acquire reputation, in the submarine depths of literary London because they are sensible enough never to take up an irreversible 'line' about anything and never to give hostages to fortune by publishing a 'real book'. He could have been an alarming study in comic pliability. But then Mr Amis, the comic turn, starts using him as a ventriloquist's doll: he voices Mr Amis's well-known dislikes of, for instance, actors, architecture, cultural chat generally, the 'great writer' tradition from James to Lawrence, abroad and abroad lingos, Gide, Mauriac, the French, the Mediterranean. If I know my Bowens (and I am a bit of a Bowen myself), Garnet could have kept afloat in London all these years only through a taste or flair for the things Mr Amis hates. Militant philistinism only became a saleable commodity about a couple of years ago. Nor are Bowen's generation so squeamish as Mr Amis makes Garnet about foreign lavatory smells (many of them served in the Near East) nor so fond of coarse language (many of them, including Mr Amis's Bowen himself, served in the ranks, and should have had their fill of that there). Garnet Bowen, in fact, falls in two, and the book itself in half a dozen pieces. But there is enough incidental liveliness (a very funny account, for instance, of a British Council sort of lecture to Frenchmen) to make one feel that it is only Mr Amis's driving that has gone temporarily haywire; he still controls a powerful machine.

Should one advise him to read Colette? She might change a little his feeling that most

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foreigners cannot, really, in our good English sense, *write*. *Claudine in Paris* is a prose poem of the life of the young and greedy senses, yet never expressed in the sham 'prose poetry' which Mr Amis rightly dislikes. One finds oneself reading this book almost furtively, as if one were indeed flicking through a young girl's very private and very candid diary; and yet it is not that sort of interest which Colette, in the end, of course, is at all catering for. Like the pregnant pet cat whom she describes so tenderly, young Claudine is vicious, she is shameless, but at the same time she has animal innocence and feline reserve. She appreciates, also, the different aromas of sexuality just as she might appreciate the different aromas of roasting coffee. She responds with the same disinterested sensuality to the agility of her own thin body in its wooden tub, to 'the woods that I love better than anything in the whole world', to the texture of silk stockings on another girl's silken thighs. A peasant in Paris, she sniffs among the shops: 'The smell of new shoes is by no means to be despised, neither is that of leather purses. But they can't compete with the heavenly odour of the thick blue tracing-paper used for embroidery which consoles one for the sickening, cloying smell of the soaps and scents. . . .' Yet this sensuality has its own rigid morality. Claudine rejects her friend Luce, who is being kept by an elderly, ugly uncle. It is not the incest that matters but the prostitution of youth to hideous age: 'Look here, do you imagine I pick up old men's leavings?' Miss Antonia White's translation reads beautifully.

Miss Cookson has written an often slightly sentimental but dignified and, in its local colour, very accurate novel about Durham miners and their families. True love triumphs over guilty passion, family loyalty over selfish ambition, kindness over nastiness, and there is a tearfully delayed happy ending. Unlike Colette's book, Miss Cookson's is not a work of art, but unlike Colette's also it is about the forces, family responsibility and a harsh, crude sense of right and wrong, that hold society together. Mr Asimov's novel, finally, is partly detective fiction, and I am losing my taste for that, and it is partly science fiction, for which I have never acquired a real taste. But of its kind it seems extremely well done.

G. S. FRASER

G Men

The FBI Story. By DON WHITEHEAD. *Muller.* 30*s.*

It is not easy to love a cop, and though in England there is a traditional nursery myth about the essential cosiness of bobbies, it remains true that whoever denies a secret terror of the police is either extraordinarily obtuse about himself or a liar. The policeman is a highly symbolic figure: he ministers to our unconscious guilt and needs. He has only to speak, and there we are, neatly trapped between the id and the superego. All this, with the modern sophistications of police procedure it describes, makes *The FBI Story* a terrifying book. Big Brother is watching you: but at least Winston Smith could see Big Brother watching him. Mr Edgar Hoover and his 8,623 boys, pistol-packing lawyers and gun-toting accountants to a man, who between them had recorded 141,231,773 finger-prints, mine among them, by 1956 and have doubtless done even better by now, move in different ways their wonders to perform.

These wonders Mr Whitehead, an American newspaperman who has written his book with the co-operation of the FBI, relates with considerable verve and impressive documentation. They range, to pick out the most obviously dramatic instances, from the breaking down of the power of the Ku Klux Klan in the Twenties to the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the kidnapper and murderer of the Lindbergh baby, from the conviction of the engaging young man in Denver, Colorado, who insured his mother's life for $87,500 and then blew up the airliner on which she was travelling, to the apprehension of Harry Gold, the Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs. But these, remarkable though they may be, are merely examples of what has come to be the FBI's routine work. The real interest of the book lies in the nature of the Bureau itself and the man who has directed it for the past thirty-four years and has made it what it is.

The individual states of the Union have always been jealous and fearful of the power of the Federal Government, and in the past this has meant that though the Government at Washington might enact laws, it could not always enforce them. Theodore Roosevelt at the beginning of the century found that he had no detective force at his disposal for the investigation of breaches of the anti-trust laws and of illegal sales of public lands in the West. To obtain the necessary force, the Department of Justice 'borrowed' agents from the Secret Service of the Treasury, a body that had come into existence after the Civil War to combat forgery. Congress forbade the practice of 'borrowing' agents, fearing the establishment of a secret police; with some reason, for the agents of the Secret Service were answerable only to the head of the Service and, in any case, were recruited in no very responsible way: they were often private detectives hired for the occasion. In 1908, then, the Roosevelt administration ordered the creation of a detective agency within the Department of Justice itself and answerable to the Attorney General. So the FBI was born. In 1921, Edgar Hoover, a twenty-six-year-old lawyer who had already been special Assistant to the Attorney General, was appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation. Henceforward, the story of the FBI is Hoover's story.

It is a weakness, no doubt unavoidable, of Mr Whitehead's book that it tells us so little of Hoover himself. He appears as the impersonal featureless figure of the eternal policeman, but it is questionable whether any policeman in history has achieved so remarkable a feat as he. He became Director of the FBI at a time when it was discredited, at the end of Harding's presidency. His job was to clean it up. He made it a career force, completely independent of politics. In America at the time that alone was almost to bring off the impossible. His agents, it seems, are an elite corps of tough eggheads who can shoot with either hand 'from standing, kneeling, sitting and prone positions'. They work, as Mr Whitehead describes, under the sternest discipline. 'Each,' Hoover writes in his introduction to the book, 'could double and triple his salary in private industry,' yet the annual turnover of agents is less than half of one per cent.

As for Hoover himself, throughout his career he has been attacked from the Right and the Left alike. His answer is simple.

> We are not a policy-making organisation. . . . The FBI is an action agency in securing facts, apprehending violators of federal laws within its jurisdiction, and servicing law enforcement agencies. Once we gather the facts, apprehend the violator and provide our services to other agencies, our duty is fulfilled. . . . We neither evaluate the results of our investigations nor make recommendations. . . . We merely report the facts.

Real copper's language. He has tracked down Fascist agents with the same impartiality as he has Communist spies. In the end it is the impartiality and the relentlessness that impress. He's got, or can get at a moment's notice, all the dope on you. It's a thousand to one against his ever using it, but if he has to he'll turn it up without remorse. Law-abiding citizens need not worry, of course, and yet haven't we all reason to be terrified of the impersonal implacable policeman's scrutiny?

WALTER ALLEN

Two-faced Breast

Envy and Gratitude. By MELANIE KLEIN. *Tavistock.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Anyone who finds Mrs Klein's manner rather sybilline and overpowering must remember that everything she writes is the product of many hours in consulting room and play-pen. Indeed, it may very well be that the aura of subjectivity that surrounds her work is not, as her critics suggest, a sign of the unscientific nature of her approach, but precisely the opposite. Psychoanalysis is nothing if not subjective, but this does not prevent it from being empirically valid. As she herself says, 'analysis makes its way from adulthood to infancy, and through intermediate stages back to adulthood, in a recurrent to and fro movement according to the prevalent transference situation.' And in infancy it is dealing with a period before the development of speech enables feelings to be expressed in words. It is unreasonable to expect anyone to express insight into the mind of a baby

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in language as precise and measured as that of arithmetic. Nor is it inconsistent, as some have complained, of Mrs Klein to apply to infant mentality psychiatric terms such as 'the depressive position' and 'the paranoid-schizoid position,' for it is by the persistence of infantile attitudes that these conditions, when so to speak fully-fledged, are characterised in adults.

The main theme of this study is, once again, the decisive importance, allied to constitutional factors, of the relations between the infant and the breast for later development and character formation. Encapsulated in the strange timeless domain of the unconscious they continue to exert their sway. 'The breast is instinctively felt to be the source of nourishment and therefore, in a deeper sense, of life itself . . .' and 'the good breast is taken in and becomes part of the ego.' (It is Mrs Klein's most significant contribution to demonstrate that the whole process of formation of what Freud called the 'anatomy of the mental personality,' begins very much earlier than was supposed.) At the same time, 'the first object to be envied is the feeding breast.' It can be envied both when it is 'mean and grudging' and when it is 'satisfactory.' In contrast to the reciprocal cycle of love, gratitude and generosity, there forms a maelstrom of hate, greed, envy and persecutory anxiety.

Some of the possible developments may sound obscure to anyone who is not a psychoanalyst. For instance: 'If envy is not excessive, jealousy in the Oedipus situation becomes a means of working through.' Mrs Klein is writing for analysts of her own way of thinking. She weaves backwards and forwards like a Norn's shuttle between infancy, adulthood and the transference situation. The poets, however, support her description of the Satanic aspect of the *spoiling* (note the double meaning) activity, also her conviction that 'envy of creativeness is a fundamental element in the disturbance of the creative process.' The general reader who can overcome his own resistance will find her stimulating; if he is an optimist he will note her tendency to equate benevolent attitudes with realistic ones. He will certainly appreciate the power of her influence.

MAURICE RICHARDSON

Shorter Reviews

Wordsworth's Cambridge Education. By BEN ROSS SCHNEIDER. *Cambridge.* 32*s.* 6*d.*

Mr Schneider has made a close study of university and college records, and has added to the great deal that is already known about eighteenth-century Cambridge. His exploration of teaching policies in the north-country grammar schools also helps to answer a question that has puzzled the rest of us: how was it that Wordsworth's school in the tiny village of Hawkshead managed to send a stream of clever boys to Cambridge? These northern schools, as Mr Schneider demonstrates, were quicker than the great schools in the south to respond by efficient teaching to the rise of mathematical studies at Newton's university. More Euclid and less Ovid was the recipe of men like William Taylor, Wordsworth's headmaster and second Wrangler of 1778.

On Wordsworth himself the book is less interesting; very little is known about his life at Cambridge, and Mr Schneider has to be content, most of the time, to talk about men Wordsworth might have met and books he might have read. This lacuna leads to some idle speculation (Mr Schneider assumes – there is no evidence – that Wordsworth suffered indignities which 'deeply wounded' him when he was a sizar at John's), and the book goes through wild contortions to preserve a show of relevance: 'we may get an idea of what Milton, Thomson and Young meant to Wordsworth by studying what they meant to Cambridge men.' May we? J. J.

The Economic and Social Consequences of Automation. By FREDERICK POLLOCK. *Blackwell.* 25*s.*

If automation is allowed to develop freely in response to market pressures it will very quickly bring about a second Industrial Revolution – but probably at a cost in human suffering, Mr Pollock argues, comparable to that caused by the first Industrial Revolution. He urges deliberate intervention by the State in these early stages, before technological unemployment and its side-effects get out of hand. In the long run, Mr Pollock fears, automation will hasten that new social structure which has been seen on the horizon by students in several different fields: a comparatively rigid division into a small managerial officer class ('organisation men'), a semi-technical NCO class, and a vast body of 'helots' not intelligent enough to become semi-skilled servers of the automatic machines. The mass-media will be used by the managers, 'the hidden persuaders', to keep the masses quiet. Ultimately, a para-military authoritarianism may emerge. One recalls at this point that Mr Pollock's study is sponsored by a German Social Research Group. But, if his initial analysis is sound, no doubt similar general effects could arise here.

Mr Pollock presents his evidence in detail and with balance. Unfortunately, the division of his book into two parts (Automation to the end of 1954, and Automation in 1955), whilst it throws into relief the startling speed with which automation is developing (especially in the U.S.), leads to much repetition.

R. H.

Modern Miraculous Cures. By DR FRANÇOIS LEURET and DR HENRI BON. *Peter Davies.* 16*s.*

The approaching centenary of the visions of Our Lady at Lourdes is responsible for the appearance of this translation of a well-known French book on cures at modern shrines. Both the authors are doctors of distinction and have extensive knowledge of the theory and practice of 'miraculous healing' as it is understood in the Catholic Church. The first part of their book is devoted to essays on the church's theory of the miraculous, on the procedure for investigating cures and on the machinery established at Lourdes for the examination of sick pilgrims. The two dozen cases described are of very unequal value, ranging as they do from the really astonishing cure of a blind and paralysed child (Francis Pascal) to some unconvincing stories of occurrences certainly not miraculous even if correctly reported. The burning sincerity of the writers' belief and their genuine desire to establish a rational basis for their faith in these miracles, stand out in every sentence, but zeal has hardly been matched by competence. The efforts of the two Scottish translators (one a medical professor) to adjust matters for British readers introduces a further element of uncertainty into a field where everything depends on the value of the evidence, 'Our translation of certain sections of the book has been very free'. They admit 'We have simply summarized anecdotes that sound well in French but do not translate into English happily. Some cases have been left out . . . other cases have been added.'

The book contains two important recommendations, also supported by Dr D. J. West in his recent critical work on *Eleven Lourdes Miracles*. All concerned advise that the time is overdue for a revision of the official Catholic tests for miraculous cures, and they further ask for more funds to be made available for research into the undoubtedly extraordinary happenings at the shrines.

L. F.

Philip Massinger. By T. A. DUNN. *Nelson.* 30*s.*

This is a learned and comprehensive work, concerned to be informative alike on Massinger's ancestry and on his use of appositional phrases. It is also severely judicial. Massinger, we are told at the end, is not a poet; his ideas are 'prose concepts'; 'we can imagine [him] exclaiming with Monsieur Jourdain, *"Par ma foi! Il y a plus de quarante ans que je dis de la prose sans que j'en susse rien"*'. It seems sad that Mr Dunn, after several years of devoted study, should end up with this fancy about an important poetic dramatist. Mr Eliot indeed has given Massinger's verse a Beta Minus—but in a stringent School in which Shakespeare alone gets even a qualified Alpha. The syntactical involution which Mr Dunn painstakingly exhibits (with the help of diagrams) and which he declares 'not suited to dramatic purposes in English' may in fact have provided Massinger with a poetic medium very well suited to his purposes. 'What distinguishes the Jacobean age from the Elizabethan'—Mr Dunn reminds us, quoting Mr F. P. Wilson—'is its more exact, more searching, more detailed inquiry into moral and political questions and its interest in the analysis of the systems and perturbations of the human mind'. To the Jacobean age as thus defined Massinger decidedly belongs, and his dramatic rhetoric deserves consideration in the light of this positive fact. Mr Dunn, who begins his chapter on style with a formal subscription to the doctrine of 'dissociation of sensibility', gives the impression of dipping his pen in Massinger largely to dot the *i*'s and cross the *t*'s of what has by now perhaps revealed itself as a rather narrow interpretation of the course of English poetry. The chapter on Massinger's thought is much better.

J. I. M. S.

Week-end Competition

No. 1,455 **Set by Leslie Johnson**

To correct the erroneous notion that the great *end* of poetry was rhyme, Tom Hood wrote a specimen verse that began as follows:

Rat-tat it went upon the lion's chin;
'That hat, I know it!' cried the joyful girl;
'Summer's it is, I know him by his knock;
Comers like him are welcome as the day!'

For the usual prizes competitors are invited to submit an extract of 12 lines from a poem with initial disyllabic rhymes as above, entitled *In the Beginning*. Entries by January 28.

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Result of No. 1,452 **Set by Naomi Lewis**

Walter de la Mare once asked in conversation 'If, when you died and reached Heaven's gate, you were asked What do you really know, what would your answer be?' Readers are invited to offer (in 100 words or under) the reply of any of the following: Shakespeare, Hobbes, Newton, Wordsworth, Keats, George Eliot, Darwin, Hardy, Rutherford.

Report

To know or not to know? Thoughtful, not pompous, would surely be the tone; some recent find or disillusion, even, might seem the final experience. 'Now you tell me – for God knows what I really know', returned John Thornton's Shakespeare. And J. Timson's Rutherford replied in much the same spirit: 'I know a small amount about the workings of the atoms of matter and have developed a theory on the basis of my knowledge. Why?' Hardy, most interesting to consider in this special situation, was rarely attempted – perhaps for the reason implied in Mr Sharpless's winning entry. Wordsworth, alas, appeared almost always at his worst, though A. H. Chatterley's

> On Nature's invitation come
> You ask me what I really know.
> I cannot make myself be dumb;
> And I must say where'er I go
> That suddenly has passed away
> A glory from the Earth today

did indeed make one pause. Keats suffered most from his own truth-beauty affirmation. Is the setter alone in thinking that he might have used the chance to deny for ever or at least explain the elegant false phrase? Shakespeare was inclined to anticipate the mystique of his own posthumous reputation. I preferred G. J. Blundell's sonnet about his lost dark lady. Most of the pastiche verses failed, oddly enough, on *technical* grounds. Lines by Shakespeare (and Wordsworth and Keats, for that matter) would at least obey their author's characteristic metrical laws. But there were some pleasing moments: when George Eliot observed smartly: 'I know that Handel is overrated as a musical composer' (Edgar Caton); when the Bard replied: 'I know who wrote my plays' (Donald Hastie); when Hobbes started off: 'Now the further glory and true virtue of our reason is to repel all such specious questionings . . .' (William Basement); when Keats began: 'O Angelshape! Stern attitude . . .' (G. J. Blundell); and when Newton gave his answer – 'I know that what goes up must come down; but I sincerely hope that someone here can prove me wrong'. A guinea and a half to J. A. Lindon; a guinea each to Stanley Sharpless, Granville Garley, Doris M. Pulsford, Vera Telfer; half a guinea to P. W. R. Foot. Runners-up include B. Crick, G. J. Blundell, William Basement, H. Hardman, W. D. Daish, Gloria Prince, S. M. Mansell, J. W. Poynter.

DARWIN

I *think* that species were not divinely created, but have evolved. I think that this evolution has taken place in accordance with the principles of Natural Selection I have outlined in my writings. I do *not* think I am descended from a monkey; but that I share with such creatures a common ancestor. (*He exchanges a friendly nod with T. H. Huxley.*) To descend genealogically thus is mentally and spiritually to *ascend;* and I think it is the rule that *all* men have so ascended. (*With unusual slyness, on catching sight of Bishop 'Soapy Sam' Wilberforce*): I *know* rules have exceptions.

J. A. LINDO

HARDY

I know there must be some mistake.

STANLEY J. SHARPLESS

SHAKESPEARE

Most men, some women, and a hawk from a handsaw.

KEATS

I have to admit, after all, that beauty is only skin deep.

GRANVILLE GARLEY

NEWTON

I know the thrown ball rises, stops and returns, the fired gun recoils, the smooth stone skids on ice, the sunlight bounces from the mirror, or breaks in colour through raindrops. The planets keep their places; the earth turns and I am not flung off. I know the Law of Gravitation, but do not know what tenuous thread holds matter to matter. I know the Laws of Motion, but cannot isolate one system and test them. I know the Laws of Refraction, but do not know why the rainbow is beautiful.

DORIS M. PULSFORD

HOBBES

Leviathan I wrote of men and nations.

NEWTON

I sought for Truth within my limitations.

WORDSWORTH

I loved and wrote an ode to Duty.

KEATS

Beauty is Truth and Truth is Beauty.

G. ELIOT

Mistakes I made of head but not of heart.

DARWIN

I learned and proved and knew, but guessed a part.

HARDY

I saw the world as though through prison bars.

RUTHERFORD

I looked for gases and, behold, the stars!

VERA TELFER

GEORGE ELIOT

The nature of an answer often depends as much on the questioner as on the question. I do not know what favourable chance – the god of all men who follow their own devices – has brought me here. I never subscribed to that particular god, anyway, and it may be that proclaiming the moral law has its rewards as well as its penalties. Only this I really know, that I cannot promise all piety – unless piety means to enjoy when you can.

P. W. R. FOOT

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The Chess Board

No. 427. Grandmasterly Birthday Honours

Foresight, combinative powers, and positional judgment of his truly grandmasterly standards were required for Paul Keres so to time his birth 42 years ago as for the anniversary to come in the penultimate round at Hastings rather than the last which happened to be the one of his only defeat. I'll revert to that fine end game achievement of Gligoric's next week, but the man he vanquished was already the victor of the 33rd Congress, having most deservedly won that honour the day before and along with a good many other birthday honours. Here's how he beat Olaf Sterner, in that decisive game.

(1) P-K4, P-K3; (2) P-Q4, P-Q4; (3) Kt-Q2, P-QB4; (4) Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; (5) P x QP, Kt x QP; (6) Kt-Kt3, P x P; (7) Kt (Kt3) x P, B-K2; (8) P-KKt3, P-QR3; (9) B-Kt2, P-QKt4; (10) 0-0, B-Kt2; (11) Q-K2, 0-0; (12) R-Q1, Kt-Q2; (13) P-B3, Kt(2)-Kt3; (14) P-KR4!, Q-B2; (15) B-Kt5, QR-Q1; (16) QR-B1, KR-K1; (17) B x B, R x B; (18) P-R5! [This will prove decisive about 20 moves later.] P-R3; (19) Kt-K5, Kt-Q2; (20) Kt(5)-B6!, B x Kt; (21) Kt x B. Q x Kt; (22) R x Kt, P x R; (23) Q x R, Q-KB3; (24) Q x Q, Kt x Q. [Sterner seems to have weathered the storm.] (25) R-Q1, K-B1; (26) K-B1, K-K2; (27) B-B3, K-Q3; (28) R-Q4, R-K1; (29) P-R4, R-QKt1; (30) P x P, P x P; (31) K-K2, R-K1 ch; (32) K-Q2, R-K4; (33) P-KKt4, R-B4; (34) B-Kt2, R-Kt4; (35) B-B3, R-K4; (36)R-KB4, R-K2; (37) R-B5, R-Q2; (38) K-Q3, Kt-R2?; (39) P-Kt4 ch,K-B3; (40) K-Q4, Kt-B3; (41) P-Kt5, P x P; (42) P-R6!, P-Kt5; (43) P x P, Kt-Kt1; (44) B x P ch, resigns.

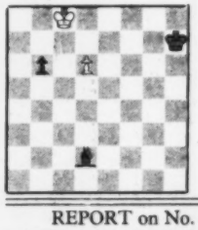
The Congress, complete with its sixteen major and minor tournaments, was run as smoothly as we have come to expect it under Frank Rhoden's direction, and it was as pleasing as ever to see eager schoolboys compete with equally eager octogenarians, to say nothing of 92-year-old Douglas Fawcett, as sprightly as ever and determined to attend the Congress for at least another eight years. In the Premier, by doing best among the British competitors, Barden reaped the fruits of his diligently earned erudition. Here's how (playing White), he kept Gligoric at bay.

(1) P-K4, P-QB4; (2) P-QB3, P-K3; (3)P -Q4, P-Q4; (4) P-K5, Kt-QB3; (5) Kt-B3, KKt-K2; (6) B-Q3, P x P; (7) P x P, Kt-B4, (8) B x Kt, P x B; (9) Kt-B3, B-K3; (10) P-KR4, R-B1; (11) Q-Q3, Q-Kt3; (12) 0-0, P-KR3; (13) B-Q2, Q-Q1; (14) Kt-R4, P-QKt3, (15) P-QR3, B-K2; (16) P-QKt4, 0-0; (17) P-Kt5, Kt-R4; (18) B x Kt, P x B; (19) KR-B1, B x KRP; (20) R x R, B x R; (21) Kt x B, Q x Kt; (22) R-QB1, P-B5; (23) Kt-B3, Q-Kt4; KtxP, P-B6; (25) Kt-K3, P x P; (26) R-B7, B-R6; (27) Kt-Q5, Q-Kt5; (28) R x RP, R-B1; (29) Kt-B7 ch, K-B1; (30) Kt-R, Q x Kt; (31) R-B7, Q x R; (32) Q x B, Q-B5; (33) K x P, Q x QP, and the draw was agreed.

The 4-pointer for beginners is a game position in which White willy-nilly had to play B-K2, but young Keres—then in his early twenties and looking much like he does now—mated him nevertheless. How? **B**—a draw—was inspired by a piece recently published in this column, but I mustn't say more so as not to make it too easy for 6 ladder-points. Anyway, it's good to know that J.P., emulating his father, is going in for composition. **C** is a win, easy for 7 points. Usual prizes. Entries by 27 January.

A: Paul Keres 1939

B: J. Penrose 1957



C: A. S. Gurvitch

REPORT on No. 423. Set 21 December.

A: White mates by Kt–B3 etc. suimates by P–B3 etc., Black mates by Kt–Kt5 etc., suimates by R–K7 & Kt–B6.

B: Black K at his Q3. White mates by Q–KR1 etc.

C: Taking back PxKt (a6) White plays PxP e.p., mate. The piece at a6 must have been a Kt, Black's last . . . P–B4.

D: (1) R–K4, P–K3; (2) Kt(2)–B4, P–R5; (3) K–Q2!, P–R6; (4) Kt–B3, P–K4; (5) K–Q3!, K–B8; (6) Kt(3)–Q2, R–Kt8; (7) Kt–Kt3 ch., RxKt mate.

E: (1) R–B4, R–Q7 ch.; (2) K–K1, R–Q6; (3) K–K2, R–K6 ch.; (4) K–Q2, R–K4; (5) R–K4!, R–Kt4; (6) R–KKt4 etc. if (5) . . . R–B(R) 4; (6) P–Kt4 etc.

F: (1) K–R8!, P–Kt7; (2) Kt–Kt8!!, P = Q (best); (3) KtxP!, QxP (best); (4) R–K7 ch., K–Q4; (5) RxQ, KxR; (6) KtxKt, PxKt; (7) P–B6, P–Kt6; (8) P–B7, P–Kt7; (9) P = Q, P = Q; (10) Q–KB5 ch. etc.

Many stumped by the suimate (an alternative solution of which gets full marks). 1st prize shared by C. G. Hilton and A. J. Roycroft, consolation prize by C. Allen and J. R. Harman.

ASSIAC

Company Meetings

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED

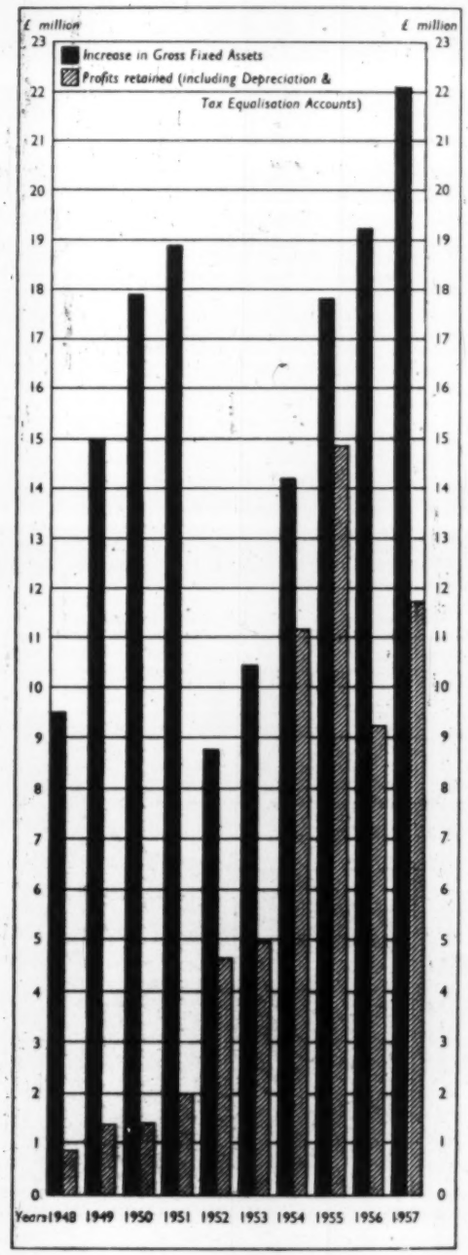
PROFIT A RECORD IN COMPANY'S HISTORY

COMPLETION OF SECOND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EXCELLENT PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

MR. HARALD PEAKE'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

On 14th March, 1957, The Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency offered for sale to the public at par 40,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the Company. Firm applications for 45,695,000 shares were received and a scaling down of the larger applications took place before allotment. This offer produced the largest amount which had up to that date been raised in the City of London by an issue of one class of shares on one day. 1,788 out of 22,750 eligible members of the staff and of the employees applied for and took up shares under a scheme providing for payment to be spread over a period of two years by means of an interest free loan from the Company. Capital subscribed under this scheme amounted to £248,500.


£ million
£ million
Increase in Gross Fixed Assets
Profits retained (including Depreciation & Tax Equalisation Accounts)
Years 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957

There are now approximately 29,000 shareholders including one in every twelve persons employed by the Company.

In the prospectus relating to the issue, I stated that the Directors were then "of the opinion that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, trading profits for the year to 28th September, 1957, will be not less than £16,000,000 before depreciation, interest and taxation." It is encouraging to be able to report an actual profit of £18,980,450. This is in excess of the profit for 1955 and is the highest in the history of the Company. The profit for 1956 was affected adversely by reduced production resulting from the embargo on overtime by maintenance craftsmen. The record profit for 1957 is largely due to increased production resulting from the completion of the second development plan and also to improvements in operating.

The value of sales in 1957 was 25 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Approximately a quarter of the proceeds of sales were from exports.

The past year has been one of excellent progress in all three divisions.

CAPITAL REORGANISATION

In March, 1957, the authorised capital was increased from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000. Subsequently 23,063,959 new ordinary shares of £1 each were subscribed in cash at par by the Agency bringing the issued capital up to £40,000,000. Shares to this amount were the subject of the offer and sale to the public to which reference has already been made.

2,000,000 and 1,000,000 ordinary shares were taken up, respectively, by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Limited and The Metal Box Company Limited. Both Companies are substantial customers for our products and the directors welcome them to the share register.

To replace the £15,000,000 3 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock 1952/57, which was repaid at £101 per cent. on 16th July, 1957, and to repay loans from the Agency and from Finance Corporation for Industry Limited, £40,000,000 5½ per cent. First Debenture Stock 1980/85 has been created and, subsequently, issued to the Agency at £98 per cent. and £25,000,000 5¼ per cent. Second Debenture Stock 1964/87 has also been created and, subsequently, issued to the Agency at £98 per cent.

In order to provide funds for the completion of the third development plan and also for additional working capital the Agency have agreed to make or arrange for advances up to £40,000,000 repayable not later than 1964. The amounts drawn against these advances are expected to reach their peak in 1959 and thereafter, depending upon conditions at the time and the actual cost of the work, should be finally repaid in the course of the subsequent three or four years.

By these means all the foreseeable financial requirements of the Company have been secured.

THE ACCOUNTS

In the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account it will be seen that the trading profit is £18,980,450 compared with £14,228,057 in the previous year. As a result of continued heavy spending on capital account the provision for depreciation is higher at £5,659,569 compared with £4,694,488 last year. Interest on Debentures and Loans is higher at £4,164,217 against £3,583,172 owing to higher interest rates. Taxation on profit for the year has increased from £1,950,000 to £4,500,000 as a result of the higher profit and a reduction in the amount of investment allowances.

The balance of profit after taxation is, therefore, £4,656,664 compared with £4,000,397. The directors have allocated £2,400,000 against £1,700,000 to Fixed Assets Replacement Reserve.

Dividends, less Income Tax, paid and proposed on the ordinary shares will absorb £1,380,000 compared with £389,529 due to the higher amount of capital issued and to the higher rate of dividend. After deducting from the balance of profit brought forward from past years £1,648,459, being the cost of the capital reorganisation and £3,053,959, being the amount of the special dividend which was paid to the Agency on 5th March, 1957, there is a balance of profit to be carried forward to next year amounting to £6,066,487 compared with £9,902,241 a year ago.

To summarise the result of the year's trading, the profit of £18,980,450 has been used to the extent of £5,544,217 on interest and dividends, £4,500,000 on taxation and the remainder amounting to £8,936,233 has been retained in the business for provisions for depreciation of assets in use and to meet part of the cost of the second and third development plans.

The main changes in the Consolidated Balance Sheet are related to the capital reorganisation already referred to.

Debtors, creditors and stocks have increased compared with the previous year due to the higher volume of trade and the general increase in prices.

The decrease of £90,000 in trade investments is due to the repayment out of profits of the balance of the loan to Heckett (Wales) Limited.

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

By the end of the year expenditure amounting to £48,000,000 had been sanctioned by your Board and £10,500,000 had actually been expended in respect of the plan, which is now estimated to cost £52,500,000.

In the early months, the greater part of the work and of the expenditure was in connection with the foundations of the larger units.

Now that the foundations are nearly complete constructional work is going ahead rapidly and there are good prospects of the plan being completed by the end of 1959.

When this development plan is in full operation the Company's steel output will be increased to 3,000,000 tons annually, which will be rolled into plates, sheets or tinplates as the market conditions require.

STEEL DIVISION

Production of ingots at 2,095,000 is the highest so far attained. At the end of the year production was running at an annual rate of 2,300,000 tons.

It has been a year of excellent progress in all departments in spite of the consequences of the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. At the year end the only part of the second development plan awaiting completion was a battery of twenty-five coke ovens which has now been brought into production.

The number employed in the division is approximately 13,500 with a further 3,200 working on the third development plan.

Special attention is being given to training not only of new entrants, but also of foremen and of persons in managerial positions. The results are most encouraging. In this connection numerous visits have been made to North America and to the Continent.

During the year arrangements for research have been reorganised with notable achievements in many directions. The oxygen gun developed at our works for use in open hearth furnaces is now used under licence by other companies at home and abroad.

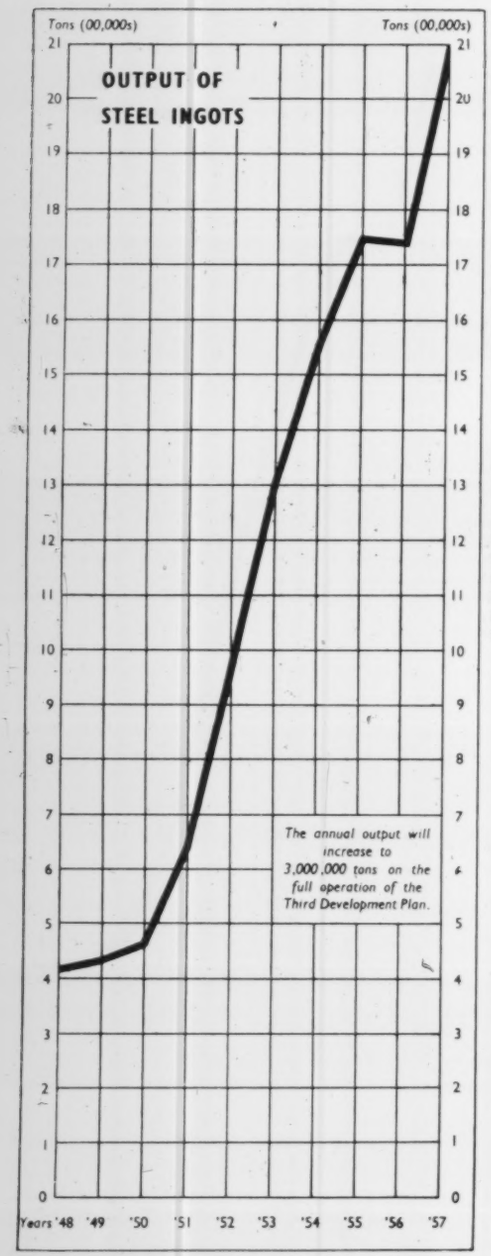
TINPLATE DIVISION

Production of tinplate was 703,000 tons compared with 536,000 tons in the previous year. The Trostre Works, near Llanelly, which was completed in 1952, has broken all previous records in production. The sister Works at Velindre, near Swansea, which started production in July, 1956, has developed in advance of expectation and is now approaching completion. These two works which are as up to date as any in the world, with their supplementary tinning facilities at Burry, near Llanelly, and Elba, near Swansea, are now able to supply all of our customers at home and abroad with tinplate of the highest quality. Consequently, it has been necessary to close down the remaining old type hand-mills at Gorseinon and Pontardawe in March, Old Castle and King's Dock in June, and Melingriffith, Lydney, Teilo and Mardy in October.

The closing of these mills was inevitable and whilst foreseen, it came about rather sooner than had been expected. It is sad to see what may be described as the end of an era and the redundancy of many men and women who have spent the whole of their working lives at these works. Everything that can be done is being done locally to find alternative employment for them and a measure of success is being achieved in this respect.

The past year is a memorable one as it marks the end of the importation of tinplate to meet home requirements. The value of tinplate which we have exported to over forty countries amounts to £20,000,000 and is expected to increase in the current year.

The members of the staff and our workpeople have every reason to be proud of achievements which are so helpful to the national economy.


Tons (00,000s)
Tons (00,000s)
OUTPUT OF
STEEL INGOTS
The annual output will increase to 3,000,000 tons on the full operation of the Third Development Plan.
Years '48 '49 '50 '51 '52 '53 '54 '55 '56 '57

NEWPORT DIVISION

During the first half of the year the demand for electrical sheets was reduced, but sales of mild steel sheets were well maintained. Subsequently, the consumption of electrical sheets improved and by the year end it was necessary to work overtime to satisfy regular customers.

The year almost saw completion of the expenditure of £2,000,000 for the increased production of "Unisal" grain-oriented electrical steel in strip form.

It is likely that some additional expenditure will be necessary in the near future to meet the requirements of a rapidly expanding electrical industry which depends upon Orb Works for more than half of its supplies of electrical sheets.

The vital importance of continuous research is fully realised and our research staff work in close consultation with our customers.

MARKETS

The overall position has been good with higher tonnages sold and increased proceeds of sales of our three main products, which are steel sheets, steel plates and tinplates.

The year opened with a reduced demand from the motor trade for steel sheets and the fall continued during the period of petrol rationing which lasted from 17th December, 1956, to 14th May, 1957. Consequently, it became necessary to find new customers, both at home and abroad, and it is not surprising that such customers expected continued service from us when trade improved. The demand for steel plates and for tinplates at the beginning of the year was strong.

In December, 1956, the Iron and Steel Board authorised increases averaging 6 per cent. in the maximum prices of iron and steel products. These increases were related to increases in wages, transport costs, of coal, of maintenance materials and of fuel oil. These increases did not take into consideration the increases resulting from the closing of the Suez Canal and in July, 1957, further increases averaging 7½ per cent. were authorised in respect of increases of wages and materials, including fuel oil. It is interesting to note that following the second increase the home prices of sheets, plates and tinplate produced in the United Kingdom were still below those of our competitors on the Continent and in the United States.

While the demand for plates remained firm throughout the year the demand for tinplates eased slightly, just when the production at Velindre was coming along ahead of schedule. The result was that customers who were able to obtain tinplate from the continuous strip mills declined to take delivery of tinplate from the old type hand-mills and the closing of our remaining hand-mills was accelerated. At the present time both Trostre and Velindre are in a position to increase deliveries of tinplate as soon as markets can be found. Great efforts are being made to develop the export trade for tinplate.

In the early summer, the motor industry returned to full-time working and has, subsequently, achieved the highest production in its history. At the present time some importation of sheets from abroad is necessary. It seems likely, however, that when the effects of the blocking of the Suez Canal have passed, and with the rising production at the existing strip mills, the full requirements of an expanding motor industry can be met from United Kingdom sources.

The time has now come when it is vital in the interests of the shareholders, the workpeople and the customers that there are no further causes for increases in the costs of our products.

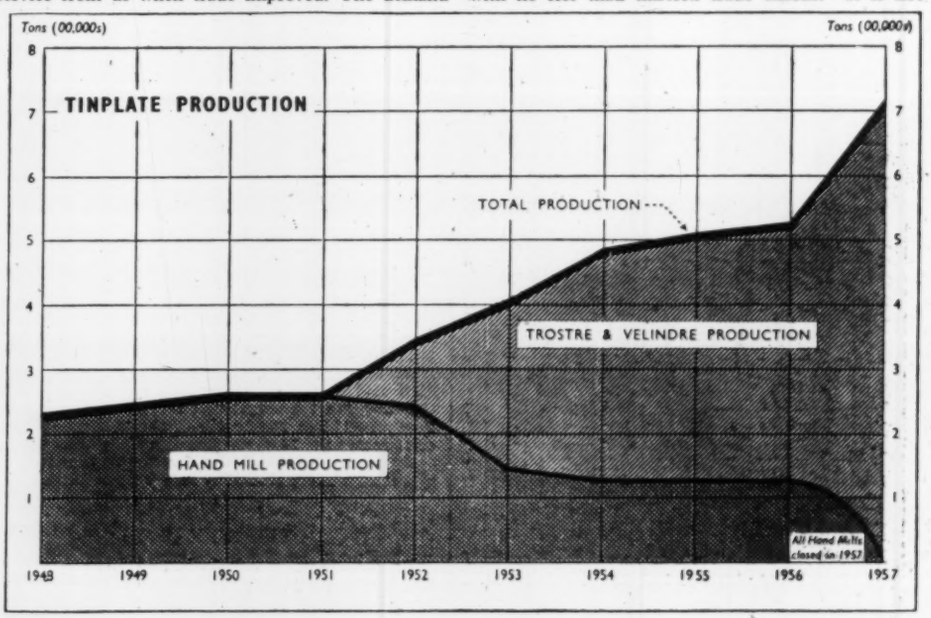
LABOUR RELATIONS

Personally, I attach the greatest possible importance to the maintenance of good relations between shareholders, management and workpeople. It is by no means easy to achieve ideal conditions in this respect in a vast company with a labour force which has expanded very rapidly.

The local authorities, with encouragement and assistance from the Company, have worked wonders in the provision of additional houses. Employees have been attracted to our works from a wide area and it takes time for them to get to know their supervisors and neighbours as well as to absorb local traditions.

It is not easy for workers to appreciate what goes on in departments other than their own and only a very few come into close contact with our finished products. Members of the top management can only be known personally to a small proportion of the total number of persons employed.

The Company negotiates, and has friendly relations, with no less than thirteen trade unions. It is not



surprising that the interests of the different unions sometimes come into conflict and that in meeting the views of one union the Company may displease another.

The Company has done much to meet these difficulties. Our processes, machinery and tools are second-to-none. Conditions in the new works are very good indeed, and the arrangements for transport, feeding, baths and washing, accident prevention and medical attendance, are excellent.

Our monthly magazine *The Dragon* is a useful channel of information for keeping our staff and workpeople in touch with each other and with current events affecting the Company.

Since the close of the financial year the directors have announced the institution of a pensions scheme with group life insurance for employees other than members of the staff, for whom provision has already been made. The Company will make a substantial payment into the pension fund to provide pensions for those who have entered the scheme at an advanced age. Arrangements are being made for those who wish to do so to purchase additional pension rights.

It is interesting to note that 17,072 or 76 per cent. of our employees have opened savings accounts under schemes agreed with the trade unions.

My objective is to achieve relations with labour as good as or better than any in the country and I feel certain that I can count on the co-operation of leaders of all trade unions to this end.

DIRECTORATE

Early in 1957, Mr. K. S. Peacock and Mr. David J. Young were elected to the Board and the appointments were duly confirmed at the last Annual General Meeting held on 14th February, 1957. Mr. Peacock is Chairman of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Limited and has a very wide experience in the iron and steel industry. We are very fortunate to secure his services as a director.

Mr. Young has been secretary of the Company since its inception and more recently has served as comptroller. He is exceptionally well qualified to fill the post of executive director for finance.

Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, who joined the Board and was appointed deputy-chairman when the Company was formed, has attained the age of seventy and retires under the provisions of the Companies Act. Sir Charles has a profound knowledge of the iron and steel industry and has been of very great assistance to me. I hope very much that the shareholders will re-elect him for a further period.

Sir Robert Barlow retires by rotation. As Chairman of The Metal Box Company Limited, Sir Robert has a unique knowledge of tinplate and its use. I hope that the shareholders will ensure that his services continue to be available as a director.

The Earl of Dudley, who also retires by rotation, has intimated that for reasons of health he does not seek re-election. He joined the Board in 1952 and has occupied many important posts in industry including the Presidency of the British Iron and Steel Federation and of The Iron and Steel Institute. We are very sorry to lose the services of a most useful director.

PROSPECTS

The Company is in a good position to take advantage of continued industrial activity at home and abroad. Production at all of our works is likely to increase during this year. Competition in the markets of the world, particularly for tinplate, is becoming keener and quality and price are more important now than at any time in the history of the Company.

It is encouraging to know that the foreseeable financial requirements of the Company have been provided for and the directors are grateful to the Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency for making it possible to achieve this objective.

When the offer for sale of the ordinary shares was made in March, 1957, I stated that by January, 1958, "in the absence of unforeseen circumstances and if trading and general economic conditions remain broadly comparable with those of today, the trading profit should then be running at the rate of £20,000,000 per annum. In that event the Directors would expect to be able to recommend dividends totalling 8 per cent., less income tax, for the financial year 1957/58 on the Ordinary capital." At the present time the directors see no reason to modify that expectation.

Among our customers, workpeople, and shareholders, are persons holding widely divergent political views and for that reason I think that politics should be kept out of industry. Unfortunately politics have again been brought into the Iron and Steel Industry, and in the interests of all concerned, I should refer briefly to this issue. The points which should be borne in mind are as follows:

(1) In recent years the industry has an exceptionally good record for increased production at prices which compare favourably with world prices.

(2) Labour relations in the industry are good. Wages in the steel industry are amongst the highest in the country. Conditions for working have improved greatly and will improve further as the industry expands.

(3) The products of the industry, both directly and through other industries, are making a most important contribution to the national exports and it is essential to the national economy that this should continue and increase.

(4) The profits of the industry make a very large contribution in the form of taxation to the national expenditure.

(5) Developments and expansion schemes costing large amounts are now being planned. These can only be financed out of savings if there is confidence in the future of the industry.

No industry can flourish in a state of uncertainty regarding its future and when dealing with iron and steel a vigorous and enlightened long-term policy is essential.

I appeal most earnestly to all those who believe in the theory of nationalisation to take now a practical view in the national interest and to agree to a standstill policy in regard to renationalisation for five, or better still, seven years, in order to allow the industry time to complete the developments which it has planned and to increase the exports on which the livelihood of our whole population depends.

At the end of the period those in authority can judge the success or failure of ownership and control by the hundreds of thousands of individuals whose names appear on the share registers in the industry.

I do not think that they will have failed.

MARTINS BANK LIMITED

Sir A. HAROLD BIBBY'S REVIEW

RESPONSIBILITIES IN WORLD POLITICS

STEPS FOR A STRONG STERLING

Sir A. Harold Bibby, DSO, DL, Chairman of Martins Bank Limited, in the course of his Statement to Shareholders said, inter alia:—

The year 1957, while not being so fraught with dramatic episodes as 1956, has reflected the consequences of the events of that previous year. There has been a change of thought across the Atlantic where our American friends are realising the responsibilities attaching to their role in world politics. The blind faith reposed in the United Nations Organisation is giving way to the feeling that more hope should be placed in NATO rather than UNO to maintain world peace. UNO seems incapable of performing the international function for which it was designed in the absence of an adequate international police force. The clear thought emerges that earlier there had not been the full understanding and confidence in one another that should exist between ourselves and our friends across the Atlantic but the visit of Her Majesty and Prince Philip followed by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary to the United States has, however, been of immense value.

Confidence in Sterling

The battle for the stability of the pound is slowly being won and the Government is to be congratulated upon the strength of its measures to control inflation. The use of such a high Bank Rate as 7 per cent. is exceptionally severe but has been justified. It is only through strong action here that the world can be convinced that we are determined to live within our income. The Government, the Nationalised Industries and the Local Authorities must drastically cut their own expenditure. The budget must be balanced both above and below the line by a reduction in expenditure which will also permit a substantial reduction in the heavy burden of taxation. This is a prerequisite to any real recovery and stability.

Only increased production can support an increased standard of living. Any advance in pay must first be earned and not exchanged for a promise of higher output which more often than not is never fulfilled. The fundamental facts remain that increased expenditure on capital investment, for which there is a crying need, can only be financed out of real savings and that increased expenditure on consumer goods can only be justified by greatly increased national production. Real saving is the sum of private and industrial earnings in excess of the sum of private and industrial spending and government expenditure on current account. There is a simple choice whether such saving shall be made by individuals and industry ploughing back its profits or by forced savings through taxation. If the State takes on the role of compulsory saver, it inevitably means controls, licences and direction of labour as well as of capital, in fact a near communist state. It is well that we choose aright.

The Free Trade Area

Many doubts have been expressed as to the advisability of joining the Free Trade Area but whatever the disadvantages may be of joining, the disadvantages of not joining are overwhelming. Here is the chance of a free market of 250,000,000 people with all the prospects of increased trade, continued full employment and rising standards of living.

With our industrial know-how there is a great and promising future ahead but it calls for determination and unselfish co-operation of employers and employees.

May it be that we face up to the position now rather than wait till our backs are forced against the wall when our fight to regain prosperity would be more difficult and more prolonged.

BARCLAYS BANK LTD

GROWTH OF DEPOSITS

MR. A. W. TUKE'S ADDRESS

The Annual General Meeting for the year 1958 *of the Stockholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank,* 54 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.*3, *on Wednesday,* 5*th February,* 1958.

Capital Issued £22,964,703: Reserve Fund £20,000,000:

Current Deposit and other Accounts £1,512,567,419: (1956—£1,412,924,049):

Investments £492,888,530: (1956—£475,688,578):

Advances £377,684,012: (1956—£368,535,766):

Net Profit £2,861,407: (1956—£2,917,112).

The following is an extract from the address of the Chairman, Mr. Anthony William Tuke, circulated to the Stockholders:—

Profits in 1957

The results for the past year, which we submit to you, do not differ greatly from those of 1956. After equalising at 6 per cent. the interim dividend which was declared in July we are recommending a final dividend of 6 per cent. which makes a total of 12 per cent., the same as for 1956. Apart from the last three months, when they have been highly abnormal, money rates were rather lower in 1957 than in 1956, and the upward change which took place in September did not have, on balance, a favourable effect on the year's results. We therefore had to expect a slight fall in our profits, especially having regard to the rapid increase in our expenses in recent years; not only in the principal item of staff remuneration but also in the miscellaneous overheads, from the maintenance of the fabric of our branch offices to the stationery which we use for our daily work. Although we have almost covered these increased charges we are fully alive to the need for economies in our overheads. We may expect that these will come not only from the increased mechanisation of various book-keeping processes, but also from the constant

[*Continued overleaf*]

[BARCLAYS BANK—*continued from p. 83*]

study of labour-saving expedients of every kind. We have a growing department which applies itself to just these matters, not only in theory but also by experiment.

THE CHEQUES ACT, 1957

I expressed my views last year on the desirability of introducing legislation for rendering unnecessary the endorsement of the great majority of cheques and similar instruments, and I am glad that this has now been brought about. The Cheques Act, 1957, came into force on 17th October last. This Act will have important and far-reaching effects upon the practice of banking. The banks, quite rightly in my opinion, have extended the benefits of this Act as widely as possible, having due regard for their reasonable and proper protection. There is no doubt that it has brought about a very considerable saving to the community at large, even though the financial benefit to the banks may be no more than marginal.

MOVEMENTS IN DEPOSITS

On the year our deposits have increased by no less than £100,000,000 to a record figure of £1,513,000,000, and £70,000,000 of this has been added in the last six weeks; indeed on the last day we took in unexpectedly £15,000,000 which we were not able to employ fully on the market, with the result that we finished with a wholly abnormal cash ratio of 8.82. Apart from these late movements there were no unusual fluctuations in our total credit balances, but there have been considerable underlying variations in the relationship between current and deposit accounts. In November for example the overall total was unchanged as compared with October, but current balances had fallen by £22,000,000 and deposit accounts had risen correspondingly. A movement of this kind affects adversely our profit and loss account, since there is no increase in funds available for investment to offset the additional interest payable by us. The individual credit balances, both on current and deposit account, naturally vary enormously, but it is of some interest to note that in Barclays Bank the average balance in each case is just over £500. It must be borne in mind that interest-bearing deposits are of two diametrically different kinds: the savings of private persons, which may be individually small but are in the aggregate very stable, and the deposits of trading companies, which are often individually large but may be very mobile in quality. Within the deposit accounts themselves there is thus an unknown factor. There has been a tendency since rates became high for holders of large individual deposits to transfer their money into Treasury Bills, so that the rise of £22,000,000 in our deposit accounts in November probably understates the amount by which the smaller accounts have increased during this period.

Copies of the Directors' Report containing the full text of the Chairman's Address may be obtained from Barclays Bank, Ltd., Room 157, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

City Lights

Slightly More Cheerful

The City has perked up a little in the past few days. Sterling seems to be managing very well without Mr Thorneycroft's protection and is holding its high ground comfortably: its strength, however seasonal, is reassuring. So, too, is the size of the trade gap, which narrowed still further last month to only £19m. The improvement, it is true, is artificial to some extent—the cost of imports has fallen sharply while exports are only now beginning to feel the effect of this fall on the prosperity of primary producers. But any improvement, however artificial, is encouraging.

The American outlook, too, seems a little more hopeful now that the Administration is prepared to concede the existence of a recession. The budget, with its heavy emphasis on missiles and its strict adherence to orthodox principles of accounting, is as disappointing as expected. But the President is asking for an extra $1,300m. to spend before the summer and is prepared to spend more still in 1958-9, whether or not the revenue flows in as he hopes it will. Congress, whatever its motives, seems ready to fling economy out of the window and the debt ceiling is almost certain to be raised. It remains to be seen whether it is also prepared, in an election year, to sanction the President's external proposals—higher foreign aid, bigger resources for the Ex-Im Bank, changes in the Buy American Act and a major extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

Note: Mr Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, whose predilection for tight money is mainly responsible for the present economic state of the world, has now informed the American public that freer credit alone will not pull business out of its decline.

* * *

The gilt-edged market has taken the government's new £500m. loan in its stride. This is an eight-year stock, and its 5½ per cent. coupon is the highest in the market—it has obviously been shaped to tempt the banks whose investment in overdrafts is limited by directive. Initially, of course, most of the new issue will be taken up by government departments who will re-sell as rapidly as demand permits. Funding is going ahead well, if somewhat expensively.

One reason why the banks will be anxious to move into this new stock as soon as the tax-collecting season is over and bill rate begins to fall is the pressure on their profits caused by the switch from current to interest-bearing deposit accounts. How great the pressure has been, it is impossible to tell: bank profits are struck after various allocations to reserve, depending largely on the current market value of their investments, which need not be disclosed. National Discount provides an excellent example of this practice. It has announced a modest increase in its balance of profit '*after including the excess of amounts added to the book values of securities for customary amortisation of discounts on short-dated securities purchased below redemption values over a provision made towards securities depreciation*'. Shareholders, presumably, are expected to understand this formula. It seems to mean that the company has inflated its profits by taking credit for an arbitrary proportion of the redemption profit it expects to make on its investments in the future.

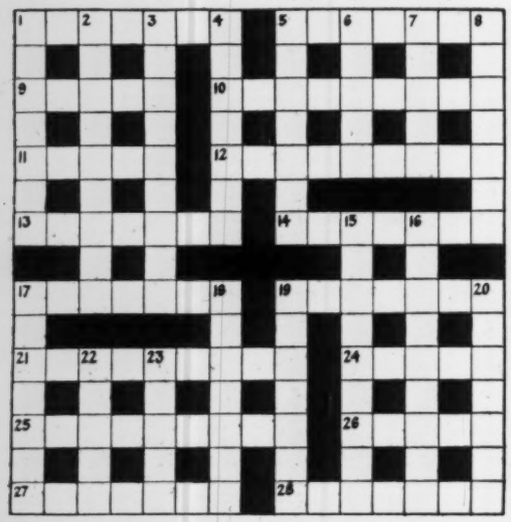
* * *

Takeover bids nearly always cause disruption of some kind, especially when their object is to break up a company and sell off its assets piecemeal at a profit. A good deal of anxiety has been caused by the minor industry which has grown up in bids for tea and rubber estates in Ceylon and Malaya—bids whose aim is to buy control at depressed market prices, distribute the accumulated cash, and sell the estates in small parcels to land-hungry smallholders. The Ceylon government, fearing the effects of this 'fragmentation', has taken powers to step in and buy estates itself when it suspects that they are to be broken up. A committee set up by the Malayan government has now reported that in Malaya the position is not yet serious: only one-sixth of the ¼m. acres which have changed hands in the past three years have been fragmented. But even this report—which has been widely condemned for whitewashing—points to the possible dangers, disruption of communal services like roads, lighting and schools, the loss of land and the increase in malaria which may follow neglect of drainage.

TAURUS

Week-end Crossword 286

Prizes: Three book tokens of 15s. for the first correct solutions opened. Entries to Crossword 286, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1, by first post on 28 Jan.



ACROSS

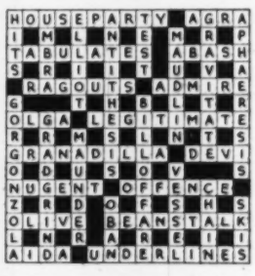
1. Animal which discovers a stream in an outpost of empire (7).
5. Faithfulness gets me involved with liars (7).
9. Frivolous clue (5).
10. A novelist includes a tedious person for certain festivities (9).
11. A place for everything in man (5).
12. If there were no occasion this number would be observed (9).
13. 'Makes Welsh as sweet as ——— highly penn'd' (*K. Henry IV, pt* 1) (7).
14. People from small islands would make a complaint if there were no ship (7).
17. Nought can foil them (7).
19. Capable of being arranged as a story about nine (7).
21. 'The ———'s wrong, the proud man's contumely' (*Hamlet*) (9).
24. Flower I produce in a return visit (5).
25. Accommodation for an art gallery among the backward Mediterranean people (9).
26. Flower for the end of the spring festival (5).
27. Treads on a relative (7).
28. The writer includes an advertisement for drownings (7).

DOWN

1. Knight the festival had (7).
2. Dress and duck hired out to a jester (9).
3. The chances are that there are inaccuracies about an animal (9).
4. Fixes what is honest in advertisements (7).
5. The doctor comes in to cut up forms (7).
6. Deck trouble with sailors (5).
7. The girl in the fire needs to be pulled out quickly (5).
8. Fits of absent-mindedness may make one miss with a gun (7).
15. Bone for a man sick on a railway (9).
16. Walked perhaps lame but in time (9).
17. Picks mixed company with shoes (7).
18. The writer immediately embraces the fool (7).
19. Opening for the last word (7).
20. Change of scene or additional performances (7).
22. River race (5).
23. Paradises for oriental studies (5).

SET-SQUARE

Solution to No. 284


HOUSEPARTY AGRA
I M L N E M R P
TABULATES ABASH
S R I I T U V A
RAGOUTS ADMIRE
G T H B L T R
OLGA LEGITIMATE
R R M S L N T S
GRANADILLA DEVI
O D U S O V S
NUGENT OFFENCE
Z R D O F S H S
OLIVE BEANSTALK
L N R A R E I I
AIDA UNDERLINES

PRIZEWINNERS TO No. 284

Miss V. E. Barnes (London, W2)
Mrs D. M. Denny (Topsham, Devon), Miss E. P. Woodward (London, NW3)

PERSONAL

TUNIS-Tripoli. Young man, 31, visiting N. Africa end Jan. on holiday cheaply seeks companion (m.). Box 7607.

LAKE District. Young couple, with infant, wish to rent cottage or small house in Lakes for month of June, or would exchange for elegant Chelsea flat. Box 7508.

UNIVERSITY Family touring Adriatic area six weeks Summer (school holidays) seek co-adventurers, ages 11 to 60. Box 7513.

YOUNG man, resident N. Midlands, sks. comp. (m.) for holiday. Box 7474.

TWO writers (f) wd like part-time work (teach Eng., sec., etc.) in Spain, Italy, Switzerland. Box 7493.

SALUTE. Two tired dons & wives wish to rent seaside villa or flat Italian Adriatic or Riviera one month, July-Sept. Box 7337.

ADVERTISER (f), 29, seeks companion (f) for working world tour. Box 7479.

CONVERSATIONAL French lessons required fairly cheaply. Evenings. Box 7471.

JOURNALIST, 25, wants to join or make up party for tour abroad. Leave May/June. Box 7551.

BATTERED idealist, male, 24, seeks suggestions for any semi-sensible co-operative project. Some capital. Box 7480.

PROFESSIONAL man wants furn. house August. Lovely quiet place nr beach and riding school. 3/4 bedrooms. 5/6 people. Mod. cons. Owners/Agents please reply to Dr H. Lindley, 14 Valley Rd, Cheadle, Ches.

TWO house-trained artists and their wives require homely but not primitive accommodation for themselves and four small children. The merest stone's throw from the beach with the barest of social amenities. Four weeks, June-July. Suffolk to Hampshire coast. Partridge, 35 Witley Point, Alton Estate, Putney, SW15.

B.SC.-Econ. Part One student seeks tuition in Mod. European Political History. Resident in NW London. Box 7609.

WD. widow/grass widow offer few days' hosp. warm hse, Cent. Lond. to woman, mildly progressive, usually lighthearted, needing change. Recip. country later. Box 7570.

RUSSIAN typing from print or MSS. Evgs., wkends. Own typewriter. Box 7572.

GERMAN-English conversation exchange desired by English lecturer. Box 7274.

COMMONWEALTH Club. Volunteers invited for tough job. Box 7242.

WE would like to hear from young writers and artists whose work has not yet been recognised. New social club recently formed Central London. Box 7476.

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YOUR Portrait in Oils. From life or photo, by professional portraitist. Box 7544.

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PERSONAL—continued

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LONDON Contact Lens Centres, 66 New Cavendish Street, W1. Booklet sent. Def. terms. Branches: Oxford, Cambridge, Ipswich, Paris.

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'A CASE for Optimism' on peace prospects posed by D. N. Pritt, QC, in the January Labour Monthly. Also: 'Where Does Labour Stand Now?' (Councillor E. A. C. Roberts); 'Diary of a Sputnik' (Dogwatch); and Palme Dutt's Notes on Unilateralism, Neutralism, etc. Post free 1s. 8d., or half yearly (envelope rate) 10s., Dept. NS, 134 Ballard's Lane, London, N.3.

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Application form, to be returned within 14 days, and further particulars may be obtained from Director of Education, 1 Abbot's Walk, Reading.

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Education. The salary for a Lecturer is within the range £A1,200—£80—£1,750 per annum, plus cost-of-living adjustment (£70 men, £53 women) and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. (The current scale of salaries is under revision.) The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in Australia and London, is 8 February, 1958.

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. Applications are invited for the position of Senior Lecturer in English Language or English Literature, and for the position of Lecturer in English Language or English Literature. Salary for a Lecturer is within the range £A1,200—£80—£1,750 per annum; for a Senior Lecturer £A1,800—£70—£2,150 per annum. In each case cost-of-living adjustment will be allowed (£70 men, £53 women). The salary will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. (The current scale of salaries is under revision.) The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in Australia and London, is 8 February, 1958.

UNIVERSITY of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applications are invited for appointment to a post of Senior Lecturer on the staff of the Department of Local Government and Public Administration. Duties are to be assumed as soon as possible. The salary will be according to the scale £1,200 × £50—£1,500 per annum. In addition, a married man will receive a temporary cost of living allowance, the present rate being £234 per annum. A commencing salary above the minimum notch may be paid on the grounds of special qualifications or experience. Membership of the University Institutions Provident Fund is compulsory, and membership of the University's Staff Medical Aid Fund is compulsory in the case of an officer who is found eligible in terms of the rules. Intending applicants are advised to obtain a copy of the Information Sheet relating to this vacancy from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close in South Africa and London on 20 February 1958.

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. Applications are invited for the position of Lecture. in Economics. The salary for a Lecturer is within the range £A1,200—£80—£1,750 per annum, plus cost-of-living adjustment (£70 men, £53 women) and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. (The current scale of salaries is under revision.) The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in Australia and London, is 15 February, 1958.

SAFFRON Walden, Essex. Teacher required May or Sept. for 5-7 group co-ed. boarding and day school, 60 children. Residential post. 41 miles London, 15 miles Cambridge. Burnham scale. Apply Miss J. Barrie, Junior House School, Saffron Walden

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

BBC invites applications for inclusion in Reserve List of Monitors (based at Caversham, near Reading), to provide candidates for future vacancies. Duties entail listening to and reporting on news and other broadcasts from abroad. Perfect hearing, sound knowledge of world affairs, ability to type and to translate into good English essential. Short-listed candidate will be asked to undergo tests. Starting salary £790 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional), with promotion to salary range £930—£1,190 when fully proficient. Candidates required for following languages: 1. Spanish/Portuguese (Idiomatic knowledge of both languages required). (2) Scandinavian Languages (Idiomatic knowledge of Danish, Swedish and Norwegian required). 3. Finnish. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.472 N.Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

BBC requires Producer (British) in its African, Caribbean and Colonial Services. Duties involve principally production of programmes in English broadcast to East Africa and to Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Essential qualifications: sound academic background, good general knowledge appreciation of style of spoken and written word, imagination, tact and sympathetic interest in people, first-hand knowledge of both or one of the territories and their peoples. Experience in production of programmes for broadcasting, particularly in an African broadcasting service a considerable asset. Salary £1,060 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional), rising by five annual increments to £1,365 p.a. max. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference G.480 N. Stm.) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited from graduates for the post of Tutor in Social Administration, in the Department of Social Administration of the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, in connection with the Selective Recruitment and Training Scheme for Hospital Administrators in England, Wales and Scotland. The appointment is for three years in the first instance, with a possibility of a renewal for a further period. The salary per annum will be on one of the following ranges: £700 to £850; £900 to £1,650; initial salary according to qualifications and experience. Membership of FSSU and Children's Allowances Scheme. Applications should be sent not later than 15 February, 1958, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester, 13, from whom further particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. The Senate will shortly proceed to an appointment to the Challis Chair of Philosophy on the retirement of the present occupant, Professor J. Anderson. There is in the Department of Philosophy another Professor of Philosophy and the two Professors are jointly responsible for the teaching of the subject. For the time being and subject to variation by agreement between the two Professors, the successful applicant will be primarily concerned with the teaching of Logic and Metaphysics, while his colleague will be primarily concerned with the teaching of Moral and Political Philosophy. Salary will be at the rate of £A3,000 per annum, plus cost of living adjustment (£70 men, £53 women). The current scale of salaries is under revision. There is a normal retiring provision under the Professorial Superannuation Scheme and in addition a pension of not less than £A400 per annum upon retirement after the age of 60 years. At present the amount is £A700 per annum. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme, in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. The Senate reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation. A statement of conditions of appointment and information for candidates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 28 February, 1958.

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. Applications are invited for the position of Senior Lecturer in Law. The Senior Lecturer will carry out his duties under the direction of the Professor of Law. Salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £A1,800—£70—£2,150 per annum, plus cost-of-living adjustment (£70 men, £53 women) and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. (The current scale of salaries is under revision.) The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in Australia and London, is 15 February, 1958.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

AUSTRALIA—University of Sydney. Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Psychology. The salary for a Lecturer is within the range £A1,200—£80—£1,750 per annum plus cost-of-living adjustment (£70 men, £53 women) and will be subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. (The current scale of salaries is under revision.) The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applics. in Australia and London, is 15 Feb. 1958.

UNIVERSITY of Glasgow. Stevenson Lectureship in Citizenship. The University Court will be considering shortly an appointment to the Stevenson Lectureship in Citizenship, tenable in the first instance for a maximum period of five years from 1 October, 1958, or from such later date as may be arranged. The appointment will be full-time. The stipend will be £1,350 × £75—£1,800 per annum, with superannuation. All who may be interested should communicate with the undersigned who will supply further partics. Robt. T. Hutcheson, Sec. of University Court.

VICTORIA University of Wellington, New Zealand. Applications are invited for the position of Lectureship in Psychology. Competence in general and experimental psychology, and experience in clinical psychology, would be an advantage. Salary on scale £1,025-£1,275 per annum by annual increments of £50. An allowance is made towards travelling expenses. Further particulars of the conditions of appointment, and method of application, are obtainable from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, in New Zealand and London, is 30 March 1958.

LONDON County Council. Posts of Responsibility, Holloway School, Hilldrop Road, N7. Headmaster: M. V. Brown, MA. (Secondary school for 1,250 boys, offering wide variety of courses leading to 'O', 'A' and 'S' levels) September: Deputy Headmaster, with good academic qualifications, organising ability and interest in whole field of secondary education (£425). Vacancy due to promotion. Forms EO/TS 10 (SR) from Divisional Officer, 20 Compton Terrace, N1 (s.a.e. f.scap), and returnable to Headmaster at school, by 31 January. (65)

ST GABRIEL'S College, Cormont Road, London, SE5. Required for September 1958, (1) a Lecturer (man or woman) with qualifications in the sociology of childhood to help in the Education Department. This is a new post which offers scope for field work with students and children. (II) A Lecturer (man or woman) for Junior School Education. Preference will be given to applicants with experience of work in both Junior and Secondary Modern schools. One of these posts may carry with it the status of Senior Lecturer. Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Principal by 14 February.

LONDON County Council. Part-time Educational Psychologist required for two sessions of three hours fortnightly at Shaftesbury House Boarding School for Maladjusted Boys, Royston, Herts. Duties will include participation in routine assessment of boys, case conferences and some mixed educational and clinical research. Fee £2 6s. 6d. a session. Candidates may visit the school by arrangement with the Headmaster (Tel. Royston 2140). Applications, with names of two references, to be sent to the Education Officer (EO/Estab.2/X), The County Hall, London, SE1, by 31 January.

MIDDLESEX County Council—Education Committee. Psychotherapist (full- or part-time) reqd. at Tottenham Child Guidance Centre. Recognised training &/or good exper. in child psychotherapy essential. Membership of Association of Child Psychotherapists desirable. Salary (full-time) £1,150-£1,400 (male), £1,075 15s.-£1,292 12s (female), plus further equal pay adjustments. Appointment may be at intermediate point on scale having regard to previous exper. in similar posts with LEA's. Salary (part-time) £2 10s. per three-hour session. Prescribed conditions. Application forms (stmpd. add. env.) from Chief Education Officer, 10 Great George St., SW1, returnable by 1 February. (Quote W.720, N.S.) Canvassing disqualifies.

MIDDLESEX County Council—Education Committee. Psychotherapist reqd. at Edmorton & Enfield Child Guidance Centre, 'Garvary', Dryden Rd., Bush Hill Park, Enfield. Temporary appointment for six months in first instance. Membership of Association of Child Psychotherapists with Honours degree in psychology, or equivalent, recognised training &/or exper. in therapy essential. Salary £1,150 (male); £1,075 (female). Prescribed conditions. Applic forms (stmpd. add env.) from Chief Educ. Officer (Ref. G.P.), 10 Great George St, SW1. (Quote W.748, NSN.) Canvassing disqualifies.

LADY theatre agent, West End Office, requires experienced business lady partner. Write Trigg, 90 Castelnau, SW13.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

PSYCHOLOGIST or Sociologist required by Market Research Department of leading manufacturer of consumer goods. Duties will involve, in particular, preparation of motivation studies. The work is extremely interesting and varied. Starting salary depending on experience and qualifications. Age limits 23-35. The company operates a contributory pensions scheme. Apply in writing giving full details to Box 7497.

THE National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies (Inc.) are about to appoint an additional Prison Welfare Officer. Only those with the necessary qualifications and experience in social work will be considered. The salary will be comparable to that which applies to the Probation Service. Further details and form of application may be obtained from The General Secretary, N.A.D.P.A.S., 66 Eccleston Sqaare, London, SW1, and must be returned not later than 15 February, 1958.

LEEDS Council of Social Service. Family Caseworker required to take charge of department. Social Science qualifications and experience in supervision of students. Salary in accordance with A.G. & F.C.W. scales. Further details from General Secretary, Kirkgate House, Church Row, Leeds, 2.

QUEEN Elizabeth Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, London E2. Certified Almoner (as Assistant) required. Whitley Council scale and conditions viz £505 to £605 p.a. plus London Weighting. Applic. with names of two referees to Group Sec.

READING Education Committee Child Guidance Hostel, 2 St Peter's Hill, Caversham. Resident Woman Assistant required. The hostel accommodates twelve children (girls and boys) who attend local schools. It is administered in co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic. Salary scale: £370-£440 per annum, less £116 per annum for board, lodging, etc. An additional payment may be made for approved qualifications. Forms and particulars may be obtained from Dr. Ella Ward, Child Guidance Clinic, 27 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading. Completed applications must be returned to Dr Ward within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.—(Signed) P. S. Taylor, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Blagrave Street, Reading.

CITY of Birmingham Children's Committee. Children's Visitors required for vacancies due to increased establishment. Applicants should hold University degree or qualification in Social Science and/or the Home Office Certificate for Child Care Officers. Salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T.I.—£575 × £30—£725, plus £20 temporary excess rate. Commencing salary not less than £635+£20. Additional increment for Child Care Certificate. Further particulars from Children's Officer, 91 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3. P.O. Box 93. Closing date for applications—Friday, 31 January 1958.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Education Committee, Slough Child Guidance Clinic. Appointment of Psychiatric Social Worker. Applications are invited for the post of a second Psychiatric Social Worker to the Slough Child Guidance Team (Psychiatrist in Charge, Dr Mildred Pott). Clinic fully staffed for treatment as well as diagnosis. Applicants should hold a Mental Health Certificate. The salary will be in accordance with the Whitley Council Scale for Health Services (Gt. Britain) for Psychiatric Social Workers. The post is superannuable. Further particulars can be obtained from the Clinic (Slough 20769) or from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks.

YOUTH Club Leader, full-time, qualified and experienced, required for a mixed club with junior section West London. Accommodation available. Pension scheme. Reply to Organising Secretary, Feathers Clubs Association, 29 Mulready St., London, NW8.

CITY and County of Bristol. Department of Public Health. Psychiatric Social Workers. Applications invited from suitably qualified persons for post: Psychiatric Social Worker, salary £585 × £25—£810 p.a. Whitley Council conditions of service. Post superannuable; medical examination. Successful candidate will work in conjunction with other psychiatric social workers already in department under clinical direction of consultant psychiatrists. Much of work will be with young children and their parents as part of Local Health Authority's scheme for prevention and alleviation of mental ill-health. Good scope for initiative. Applications forthwith, on forms from Medical Officer of Health, Central Health Clinic, G.P.O. Box No. 201, Tower Hill, Bristol, 2.

CHILD Care—London County Council Children's Dept requires temporary staff tutor (woman) to houseparent staff. The staff tutor will arrange, co-ordinate, advise on, and participate in, training at children's homes and central refresher courses and advise all houseparent staff in child care training. The engagement will initially be for approximately one year from January 1958 at a salary according to qualifications and experience within the scale £870 to £1,100 Plus London Weighting. Application forms from Children's Officer (CH/E1/26), County Hall, SE1, returnable by 27 January.

TOPIC, that lively young record company offers post to sh.-typist with initiative. 5-day wk. Sal. to £9 p.w. Apply T.R.C., 17 Bishops Bridge Rd, W2. PAD. 8127.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

CAMP Manager required by reputable British Company to organise and administer the construction of a tented camp for 100 Europeans, in a desert area of the Middle East, between 1 March and 30 June. A knowledge of Arabic an advantage but not essential. Payment by negotiated fee. Those without previous exper need not apply. Box 7483.

EXECUTIVE Assistant required by expanding Travel agency. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Graduate preferred, must be under 30, prepared take responsibility, initiative. Starting salary according qualifications from £500-£750. Written applications, Box A.61, Press & General, 10 Welbeck St, W1.

EDITOR of monthly architectural magazine wants secretary; shorthand and typing necessary but most important intelligence, efficiency and a liking for hard work. Please send details experience, age, salary required to Box 7348.

OXFORD University Press have vacancies in their City office for shorthand typist/assistants in Sales, Publicity and Editorial depts. Languages an asset. Staff canteen. No Sats. Apply Staff Manager, Amen House, Warwick Square, EC4.

THE Council for the Investigation of Fertility Control invite applications for a Laboratory Worker for research project (not less than one year) involving biological assay. Immediately relevant experience advantageous but not essential, might temporarily suit graduate or student awaiting admission University. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale (if applicable) or age and qualifications. Please send full particulars and names of two referees to the Secretary, 64 Sloane Street, London, SW1.

ASSISTANT Secretary required for vol. organisation concerned with preservation of historical documents. Work includes normal sec. duties of small office, suit educated and responsible woman able to use initiative, pref. interested in history. 5-day week, 4 weeks' holiday. Starting salary in range £9-£11 p.w. Optional pension scheme Write by 22 Jan. stating age, qualifications and experience, to Hon. Sec., British Records Association, Charterhouse, EC1.

THE British Society for Research in Agricultural Engineering require Graduate Assistants to make abstracts in clear English from several foreign languages including German. Some knowledge of science, engineering or agriculture desirable. Salary scale £595–£1,050. Starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Appl. forms from Secy, N.I.A.E., Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.

THE Council of Industrial Design requires an Industrial Liaison Officer to cover a group of light engineering industries ranging from office appliances to machine tools. Duties include discussing appearance design policy with manufacturers, preparing articles for Design Magazine, lecturing to various audiences and collecting comparative information from overseas. A good deal of travel in the United Kingdom would be required and some abroad. Applicants should have a good engineering background, a knowledge of appearance design and some ability in public speaking and writing. Age 35-45. Starting salary in the range £1,250-£1,455, according to experience, rising to £1,575. Contributory pension scheme. Further details and an application form, returnable within a fortnight of this advertisement, obtainable from The Establishment Officer, The Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, SW1.

ACTORS' Equity requires Organiser for Provincial Tours based in London. Application form and details from General Secretary, 8 Harley Street, W1.

TECHNICAL Journalism. Leading British monthly in atomic field needs Assistant Editor. Editorial experience not essential but degree in Engineering or Physics is. Box 7550.

INVALID Children's Aid Association invites applications from women holding a Social Science Certificate for the post of Case Worker for Essex, based on Chelmsford. Some experience in case work desirable. Commencing salary on scale £450-£550 per annum, according to experience. Application to the General Secretary, ICAA, 4 Palace Gate, W8, by 27 January.

RESIDENT Housekeeper/Caterer required for Malayan Students' Hostel. Must be fully qualified, adaptable and understanding. Salary according to experience. Maximum age 45. Apply stating age & quals. to the Warden, Malaya Hall, 44/47 Bryanston Sq., W1.

JUNIOR Shorthand Typist required to work in the Head Office of a Trade Union in the West End of London. Salary according to age and ability. Interested applicants should apply in writing to ACTT, 2 Soho Square, London, W1.

SECRETARY (F, 25/35) with flair for business of educatl. & advtg. articles, to assist harassed principal. (Closed Jewish holidays.) Convex, 41 Brecknock Rd., N7.

INTERESTING part-time post, residential, secretarial and housekeeping work, international students' hostel (London), return moderate salary. Box 7608.

EDUCATED woman, 30-35, for responsible secretarial post in architect's office. Knowledge of PAYE. Starting salary £10. The St Stephen's Secretariat, 3/4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—continued

EXPERT Sec. with knowledge of German, for Director, important Co. EC4. Age 27-37, Excellent salary and emoluments. Railton Agency, MAYfair 0928.

WOULD appreciate conscientious clerk/typist, small office West Hampstead. Full-time, interesting work. HAM. 0780.

PROFESSIONAL Association with 20,000 members requires a Committee Clerk (lady). Good and rapid typing essential, shorthand desirable though not essential, some experience of Committees would assist. Salary £500, luncheon vouchers, appointment pensionable. Apply Box 7578.

PUBLISHER requires competent secretary with aptitude for some figure work (additions). Pete; Owen, 50 Old Brompton Road, SW7 (Tel. KEN. 5336).

STENORETTE/Copy Typist required by small social work agency. Interesting work for right person, 5-day week or part-time arrangement considered. Director, Shoreditch Project, 10 Hoxton Sq., N1. SHO. 9449.

PART-time Sec. Shthnd-typist reqd by Chrtrd. Accntnts. Next to Maples, opposite Warren St Station. 20-25 hrs per wk. 5s-6s per hour. Telephone EUS. 5691.

TRY the Coffee Bar Employment Bureau, 4 Macclesfield Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1. 'Phone GERrard 2848.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

WOMAN graduate, qualified teacher; English, Languages, Shorthand, seeks responsible post home, abroad. Box 7576.

GIRL awaiting University reqs. temporary post. Fluent French, competent cook and dressmaker. Anything considered. Box 7583.

YOUNG woman (24) employed as shorthand typist at Manchester University seeks job London. Typing impeccable, shorthand only about 90 w.p.m. Could be available most Sats for interview Lond. Box 7418.

FEMALE graduate, 34 yrs., experienced welfare/personnel/educational work, is looking for stimulating, progressive post in these or allied fields. Box 7585.

YOUNG man, cultured, sense of moral responsibility, wide interests, incl. writing, children, people, desires satisfying creative work. Box 7520.

YNG. married couple sk. job in Highlands. Anything considered. Box 7574.

INTELLIGENT young man, 24, wants job, London. Anything considered. Box 7603.

GENTLEWOMAN, general clerical experience, excel. cashier, sks post. Box 7552.

LADY teacher (43) desires non-resident post London. Private or nursery school. Box 7528.

GIRL wants any outdoor work for 6 mths. from beg. March approx. Box 7336.

STUDENTSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

UNIVERSITY of London. Post-graduate Studentships. Applications are invited from Graduates of the University of London for the following studentships for full-time research or advanced study in any subject. (a) Post-graduate Studentships (£350, plus tuition fees, for one year); (b) William Lincoln Shelley Studentship (£350 p.a., plus tuition fees, for one or two years); (c) William Gilles Research Fellowship in the Faculty of Science (£350, plus tuition fees, for one year); (d) Post-graduate Travelling Studentships (value according to need—for one year). In English: (e) Mary Ann Britt Studentship (£100 for one year). In Physics: (f) George William Britt (Junior) Studentship (£100 for one year). For Literary Studies: (g) Frida Mond Studentship (£130 p.a. for two years). Applicants for (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) must be graduates of not more than three years' standing; for (d) they must be under the age of 28; and for (g) they must be Internal Arts graduates, preferably of not more than two years' standing. Forms and further particulars from Secretary to the Scholarships Committee, Senate House, London, WC1, to whom applications must be returned by 1 March 1958.

CO-OPERATIVE College Scholarships for Men and Women. One hundred scholarships are available for the session commencing in October. These cover nine months residence, tuition and personal allowance. Courses Social Studies: Diploma in Political, Economic and Social Studies for External Students. (University of Nottingham) and Diploma in Co-operation. General Management: Intermediate Certificate in Management Studies. Retail Management: Co-operative Union Diplomas. Secretaryship: Co-operative Union Diplomas. Applications for the above must be received by 1 April. Research Scholarship also available for research into Social, Economic or Technical problems of the Co-operative Movement. Value £500. Applications to be received 31 May. Further details obtainable from Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

RUSKIN College, Oxford, offers a Research Scholarship of £500 per annum, with possibility of accommodation in College, for one or two years beginning October 1958 either for a study of Industrial Relations within a particular industry or for the study of a Trade Union or Federation of Unions. Closing date 10 March. Apply Secretary, Ruskin College, Oxford

ACCOMMODATION VACANT

COMFORTABLE bed-sitting room offered to gentleman in modern flat, Lancaster Gate. C.H., Mod. con. 4 gns. Box 7535.

W8. Attrac. mod. divan-sittingroom (small). Gentleman. WES. 3229, evngs.

HIGHGATE. Nr. tube. B/S., bkfast, evg. snack, 3-3½gns. Prof. fam. MOU. 9365.

DELIGHTFUL furn. single room, contemp. style, ckg facs, v. cent, £2 15s p.w. Ring WEL. 3921 9.30-5.30, Mon. to Fri.

YOUTH House International Community invites applications for residence from persons between 18 and 35. Write to Secretary, 250 Camden Road, London, NW1.

S/C. Part-furn. flat, lounge, dble bedrm, kit., bath. FIN. 0066 or Box 7473.

BLACKHEATH. Pleas. accom. for 2(f); sitg-rm, bedrm, own ckg facs; use tel. 18 min. Charing X. £2 each. Tel. GRE. 3491.

DELIGHTFUL furn. flat. Large bed-sit. Tel. & sep. kit. Prof. household. PUT. 3134 after 6 p.m.

FURNISHED S/c flat, sleep 4. Old Hampstead, secluded position. Telephone, Garden. Long let. 8 gns. p.w. HAM. 5765.

RESTFUL two-divan bed sit, leading own kit. Sunny, view. Next bath. Com. phone. 5gns week. HAM. 4007, 10-11 only. Monk.

LADY to share modern flat. Own room. Telephone PUTney 0198.

FURN flat East Finchley, 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom, available 6-7 months. 4gns. a week. Box 7492.

DOUBLE bed-sitt. room, Bechstein piano, gas cooker, 31s. 6d. each, incl. electr., baths. Vict./Wat. 20 mins. VAN. 5196.

TO Let—furnished room for one lady. Central heating, modern flat—Euston—£3 3s. p.w. Box 7531.

ABBEY Art Centre, room suit artist, ckg facs. (Piccadilly Line). Barnet 3991.

TO Let. Well furn. bed-room & sitting-room. Use of large kitchen, coal, gas, electric light. All in, £3 10s. p.w. Box 7530.

CONGENIAL atmosphere, music/literary interests. Single room. 50s. HAM. 8109.

HAMPSTEAD. Young prof. woman offers similar share of flat. Own divan-rm. Interests: theatre, London. PRI. 1896 evgs.

TWO newly dec. connecting rooms, one small, elec. ckr. £3 10s., single pers. pref. Wandsworth Common. BAL. 7453 evgs.

15 mins. W. End. Lady offers lady share lovely new maisonette, SW13. £3. Refs. exchanged. Write Trigg, 90 Castelnau, SW13.

ST John's Wood. Lady to share prof. woman's large flat. MAI. 4979.

COMF. furnished double bed-sitting room for two friends or married couple, use of bathroom & kitchen. PAD. 8140.

BOARDING accommodation with social amenities for ladies & gentlemen under 35, from 52s. 6d. to 90s. partial board. Applic. forms & information: Belsize Residential Clubs, 13 Belsize Ave, NW3.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

URGENTLY needed s/c. unfurn. flat for 2. Reasonable access Oxf. Circ. Rent about £150 p.a. Buy F. & F. Colonials. LAD. 6111.

FAMILY (4) require accommodation 3 months June 1958, on leave from India. Suggestions please—furnished country cottage—flat SW London. Box 6485.

DOCTOR Family (4) req. house/flat, Devon, Cornwall. 17 May to 7 June. Box 7391.

MOTHER, daughter, dog & baby grand req. unfurn. flat, London. SHE. 7808 a.m.

UNIVERSITY lecturer, 34, sks. share furn./unfurn. flat, or room with use of kit. & bathroom. Central. COLindale 1031.

PROPERTIES TO LET

THATCHED cottage near Sandwich, full furnished for six people. Vacant now until Easter. 5gns. AMBassador 6585.

FURN. Bungalow to let; cent. Lakeland. Acc. 4. Not 26 July-23 Aug. Box 7484.

MODERN Bungalow, Rhossilli, Gower, overlooking sea. Main water, electricity, garage. Accommodate seven. Box 7367.

CORNWALL. Furn. cottage to let for one week or longer on Trenowin Downs between Penzance (3½ mls) and St Ives (4½ mls); sleep 4. Details: J. E. B. Wright, 102a Westbourne Grove, London, W2.

HARLECH. Long let excl. Aug. Seclud. furn. cottage. All elec. 3 gns. Box 7390.

LONDON PROPERTIES WANTED

E. H. BROOKS & SON

require houses for sale, be they ever so modest (London area only). 10,000 waiting applicants—and more in Oct.

Gloucester Lodge, Courtfield Road, S. Kensington, SW7. FRO. 1166.

HOUSE for purchase, pref. NW London. At least part vac. possession. Box 7494.

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22, 28 Jan. at 7 p.m.
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23, 31 Jan. at 7.30 p.m.
CARMEN
25, 30 Jan. at 7 p.m.
AIDA
29 Jan., 1 Feb. at 7.30
PETER GRIMES

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Evgs. at 7 (No perf. 20 Jan.)

21 Jan. Marriage of Figaro
22 Jan. La Boheme
23 Jan. Rigoletto
24 Jan. Il Trovatore
25 Jan. Hansel & Gretel.

THEATRES

ARTS. TEM. 3334. Last. wk. Mats. only, New Clothes for the Emperor. Evs. Tu./Sn. A Stranger in the Tea. Mems.

IRVING, WHI. 8657. Non-Stop Glamour Revue, 5th edn. Fr. 2.30, Sun. fr. 4. Mems.

ROYAL Court. Slo. 1745. 7.30. S. 5, 8.15. W. 2.30. Joan Greenwood, 'Lysistrata'.

TH. Royal, E15. MAR. 5973. 8.0. S. 5.8. 'Man, Beast and Virtue.' Wickedly Funny.

UNITY. Eus. 5391. 'Robin Hood', Fri., Sat., Sun. at 7.45. Licensed bar. Mems.

CONCERTS

SUNDAY, 19 Jan., Royal Festival Hall, at 7.30. Overture, Manfred – Schumann; Piano Concerto No. 3 – Rachmaninoff (Soloist Peter Katin); Symphony No. 2 – Brahms. London Symphony Orchestra, cond. Jascha Horenstein. 5s to 21s. WAT. 3191 & Agents.

ROBERT Masters Quartet. Royal Festival Hall Recital Rooms, Sat., 25 Jan., at 8.15 p.m. Piano Quartet in E flat, Op. 16 (Beethoven), Piano Trio (Ravel), Piano Quartet in G minor, Op. 25 (Brahms). Tickets WAT. 3191.

ORGAN Recital by Anton Heiller on Wed. 22 Jan. at 5.45. Bach-Reger prog. Tkts. 4s. Royal Festival Hall, WAT. 3191.

HAMPSTEAD Parish Church, Church Row, NW3. Saturday 25 January, at 8 p.m. Hampstead Choral Society. Purcell – Te Deum, Britten – St Nicolas, Alexander Young, Alfred Deller, Ralph Downes, Goldsbrough Orchestra. Conductor: Martin Sidwell. Programmes 5s at the Church on evening.

ENTERTAINMENTS

EVERYMAN. Ham. 1525. International Film Season. Until Jan. 19. 'The Letter with the Feathers', U (China). From Jan. 20: Première 'Duped Till Doomsday', A (Germany).

NATIONAL Film Theatre, South Bank. Wat. 3232. Sat., Jan. 18. Akira Kurosawa's 'The Lower Depths', 3.00, 6.00, 8.30. Members and Associates only.

ROXY. Bay. 2345. 19 Jan. 7 days. Brigitte Bardot. The Light Across the Street. Fr.-Eng. titles, X. Women's Prison, A.

TRAVEL Film Show 28 January, 7-10.30 p.m. Chelsea Town Hall, Kings Road, SW3. Travel films of Greece, Italy and Austria will be shown and travel experts will answer your questions. Entrance free but tickets should be obtained beforehand from Erna Low Travel Service, 47 Old Brompton Rd., SW7. KEN. 0911 or 9225.

INTERNATIONAL Friendship League Dance, Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1, Sat., 18 Jan., 7.30-11. Tickets 4s.

GRAND Opening Dance to Curtis Shelley & his Band Sunday, 19 Jan., 7.45, Jac's Cardlelight Club, 1 Broadhurst Gdns., NW3 (1 min. Finchley Rd. Tube Stn., back of John Barner). Continental atmosph. 5s. HIL. 4054.

DANCE Sat. 25 Jan. 7.30-11 p.m. 4s at door. Public invited. S. Pl. Ethical Soc., Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Dancing to Don Simmons' Group Today, 18 January, 8-11 p.m. Members 2s. & their guests 5s.

EXHIBITIONS

KANDINSKY. Paintings from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York. An Arts Council Exhibition. Tate Gallery. Till 16 February. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues. & Thurs. 10-8; Sun. 2-6. Adm. 1s. 6d.

ROLAND, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, W.1. Reputations in the making; six young British Artists. Closing 25 Jan.

AIA Gallery, 15 Lisle St, Leicester Sq., WC2. Picture Lending Library.

GALLERY One, W1. GER. 3529. Denny (Mosaics), Carey (Stained Glass).

MATTHIESEN Gallery: Paintings by Bruno Pulga. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until 8 February. 142 New Bond Street, W1.

EXHIBITIONS—continued

GANYMED Reproductions of Old and Modern Masters. Discount to schools. Illustrated catalogue 1s. 6d. from 11 Great Turnstile, London, WC1.

WELLCOME Historical Medical Museum, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, NW1. Exhibitions: William Harvey, Tercentenary Exhibition; Electricity in the Service of Medicine; and other exhibitions. Mon-Friday 10-5, Adm. free.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Five Painters. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Adm. 1s. Mems. free.

ZWEMMER Gallery, 26 Litchfield St, WC2. Paintings and Gouaches: John O'Connor. From 15 January.

REDFERN Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1. 'Voyages Marine'. Twelve hundred pictures of Ships and the Sea. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

HANOVER Gallery, 32a St. George St., W1. Contemporary Painters. Until 31 Jan. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

IMPERIAL Institute, SW7. Paintings by Ali Imam, 8-26 Jan. Admn. free. Mon.-Fri. 10-4.30, Sat. 10-5, Sun. 2.30-6.

LEFEVRE Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W1. Contemporary British paintings. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

DRIAN Gallery, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W2. 'The Blacks and Whites' of Van Haardt. Sculptures & Paintings by Ivan Cuba and Enamels by Madame Pigeaud. Till 20 January. Daily 10-7 including Sats.

LEICESTER Galleries, Leicester Sq. New Year Exhibition – an annual event. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

CHINA: Points of view and replies to questions by Lord Chorley, E. H. Garner-Evans, M.P., G. C. T. Giles, Margaret Lane, Prof. J. A. Lauwerys, Mahatma Gandhi Hall, 41 Fitzroy Square, W1. Wednesday 22 Jan. 7.30 p.m. Admission 1s. Address your questions and ticket applications to Britain-China Friendship Assoc., 228 Grays Inn Rd, WC1.

INTERNATIONAL Society for Socialist Studies. Open Conference on 'Socialism and the Power Blocs', Sat., 1 Feb., 11-6.30, Kingsway Hall (Rm 31), Kingsway, WC2. Tkts etc. 5s. from George Edwards, 10 Sommerville Gdns, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

LABOUR Party members are invited to hear The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, CBE, MP, give the New Year Lecture on Tuesday, 28 January, at 7.30 p.m., in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, SW1. Tickets at 1s. 0d. each from London Labour Party, 258 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1. Please state Labour Party membership.

CENTRAL London Fabian Society. D. Chizisa on Central African Federation; an African view. Wed., 22 Jan. 7.30 p.m. 37 Decn St., W1.

INDIA Republic Day: Celebration meeting, Monday 27 January, Caxton Hall, Westminster, SW1, at 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Chairman: Reginald Sorensen, MP. Speaker: Rt. Hon. the Earl Attlee, O.M., C.H. Indian songs and music by the India Arts Society.

JUVENILE Delinquency, 10 lectures starting 24 January on 'Psychiatric Social Work and Administrative Aspects'. Fridays at 6.30 p.m. Fee 12s. 6d. Details: The Institute for the Study & Treatment of Delinquency, 8 Bourdon St, W1. MAYfair 0632.

ADLERIAN Society. Thurs. 23 Jan., 'A Look at our Angry Young Men', Mrs Burchett. 7.30 p.m. punctually, Friends House, Euston Road, NW1. Non-members 2s. Fri. 7 Feb., Anniversary Dinner (Adler's Birthday). Guest of honour: Phyllis Bottome. Tickets 15s. 6d. from Office, 42 Fortune Green Road, NW6. Elementary and Intermediate Study Courses now starting.

SWAMI Ghanananda, 68 Dukes Ave, Muswell Hill, N10: Sun. 5 p.m. Kingly Yoga. All welcome.

THE Linguists' Club, 20 Grosvenor Place, SW1. January 25, at 6 p.m. M. Gaston Cathou (Alliance Française): Budget d'une famille française.

PERSONALIST Group. J. B. Coates on 'Mr. Priestley Laments', Friday, 24 Jan., Conway Hall, 7.30 p.m.

SHAW Soc. Readings by Ellen Pollock, 7 Albemarle St, W1. 31 Jan. 7 p.m. Nonmems. 2s. 25 April: Lord Altrincham.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—continued

BIRMINGHAM. Prof. J. D. Bernal FRS on 'Sputniks & World Peace' at Midland Institute (Small Theatre). Fri. 24 Jan., 7.30 p.m. Questions etc. Org. by B'ham Peace Cttee.

UNIVERSITY College London. Communication Research Centre. Public Lectures on "The Teaching of English" on Mondays at 5.30 p.m. 27 Jan. English Language and the Structural Approach, Dr Randolph Quirk. 3 Feb. Style, Mr J. F. Warburg. 10 Feb. Speech Education, Mr J. L. M. Trim. 17 Feb. The Teaching of English in Schools, Mr W. H. Mittins. 24 Feb. The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language, Mr J. C. Catford. 3 Mar. The Teaching of English to Scientists and Engineers, Mr B. C. Brookes. Details of all public lectures from Publications Officer, University College London, Gower St, WC1. (Stamped envelope required.)

UNIVERSITY of London: A lecture entitled 'Can Cost Inflation be Distinguished from Demand Inflation?' will be delivered by Professor W. J. Fellner (Yale) at 5 p.m. on 23 January at the London School of Economics & Political Science, Houghton St, Aldwych, WC2. Adm. free, without tkt.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. A discussion on Kandinsky. Speakers: L. D. Ettlinger, Toni del Renzio, S. P. Munsing. Chairman: Alan Bowness. Tuesday, 21 January, 8.15 p.m. Admission 3s. Members 1s. 6d.

GENERAL Zionist Organisation. Open Forum discussion at 21 Portman Square, W1 on Tuesday, Jan. 21 at 8 p.m. Subject 'Can Israel be made more attractive to tourists?' Opener: Mr Gideon Fiegel AMITA former Chairman: Association Israeli Students of Britain. Chairman: Mr W. Weiskol. Non members desirous of attending should apply to Hon. Sec. Mrs Lotte Allen, 43 Russell Gardens, NW11. SPEedwell 3328.

'RELIGION and Social Change'. Talk by F. E. Lamond to Progressive League Sociology Group. Tue., 21, at 7.30 p.m. 13 Prince of Wales Terr., High St, Ken., W8.

CONWAY Discussions. S. Place Ethical Society. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. Tuesday, 21 January. 7.15 p.m. R. S. W. Pollard, JP. 'Why Abolish the Blasphemy Laws?' Adm. free.

SOUTH Place Ethical Society. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. Sunday 19 January, 11 a.m. Alan Flanders, MA. 'Work – the Neglected Social Problem'. Adm. free.

PUSHKIN Club, 24 Kensington Park Gardens W11: Fri. 17 January, 8.0 p.m. David Floyd – 'Anglo-Russian Misunderstandings'. Fri. 24 January, 8.0 p.m. Oda Slobodskaya – 'Songs, Shostakovitch and other Modern Composers'. Sun. 19 January, 4.0 p.m., at French Institute, Queensberry Place, SW7: 'Religious Life in Soviet Russia and Armenia' – documentary film. Programmes 1s. from 46 Ladbroke Grove, W11. Tel. PARk 7696.

THE Friday Club meets 7.45 Fridays at 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W8. Talks with discussions on Literature, The Arts, Current Affairs, Travel, etc. 24 Jan. to 21 Mar. For full prog. apply Hon. Sec., Mrs M. Kew, 51c Fulham Park Gardens, SW6.

LECTURE by Mr Ritchie Calder, CBE. Subject: 'New Developments in Desert Research', 20 Jan., 1958, at 6 p.m. at Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W1. Admission free.

INDIAN Institute of World Culture, Fri., 24 Jan., 8.30. Miss Muriel A. Payne, OBE: 'Creative Education in India'. Robert Crosbie House, 62 Queen's Gdns, Paddington, W2.

'KEEPING Clear of Colds and Catarrh'. Horace Jarvis, Caxton Hall, Mon. 20 Jan. 7.30. 2s. 6d. Lon. Natural Health Soc.

BUDDHIST Society, 58 Eccleston Square, SW1. Public Lecture, Wed. 22 Jan., 6.30 sharp: 'The Threefold Training', Ven. Saddhatissa Maha Thera (Ceylon). Read 'The Middle Way', 2s. 10d. quarterly post free. Inf. TAT. 1313.

ZION House Lectures (in conjunction with the University of London). L. J. Cohen, MA, on 'Spinoza', 57 Eton Avenue, NW3, 8 p.m., Tues., 21 Jan.

LECTURES on H. P. Blavatsky's Writings, 8 p.m. Sun., 19 Jan. 'Isis Unveiled'. ULT, Robert Crosbie House, 62, Queen's Gdns, W2.

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YOGA evening classes, exercises and meditation. 2 Glenloch Rd, NW3. SWI. 4119.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—continued

SOVIET Educational System – My Impressions. Prof. J. Lauwerys. Tues. 21 Jan. 7.15 p.m. Institute of Education, London University, Malet St, WC1.

THE West London Ethical Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington High St, W8, Sun., 19 Jan.; 6.30. Music & Readings, 7 p.m.; H. J. Blackham: "The Measure and Limits of Progress".

LECTURE COURSES AND SPECIALISED TRAINING

ATTINGHAM Park. The Shropshire Adult College—Weekend courses. 24-26 Jan., History of English Furniture and Woodwork (Colour slides). 7-9 Feb., Chaucer and the Canterbury Tales. 28 Feb.-2 Mar., Background to the Middle East. Spring programme from Warden, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury.

FRENCH. Full-time day Courses for G.C.E. London and Oxford. Evening Conversation Courses for beginners and Discussion Groups for advanced students. The Mentor, 11 Charing Cross Rd., London, WC2. Tra. 2044.

LIBERAL Jewish Synagogue Religion School, 28 St John's Wood Road, NW8. New term begins Sunday, 19 January, at 10 a.m., when the Principal will be pleased to enrol new pupils. Classes are held regularly on Sunday mornings in all Jewish subjects, including Jewish history, ceremonies and Hebrew, and are open to all children from 7 to 16, whether or not their parents are members of the Synagogue. For particulars of correspondence courses for children who cannot attend at the Synagogue, apply to the School Secretary.

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